The Daily Commercial, Published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

WILLIAM J. ERHART, Editor.
M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Delivered at Customers' residences, 15 cents per week. $6 00 for six months. $12 00 one copy per year. $1 50 one copy per month. Postage prepaid when ordered to be sent by mail. Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Market Reports, Literature, Miscellany, and Valuable Reading for the Family. TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year ($2 00) in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy during trial trip, 50 cents. Postage prepaid when ordered to be sent by mail. Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1873. NO. 253.

FIRST EDITION.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

Report of the General Agent of the Peabody Fund.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The annual report of the General Agent of the Peabody fund, Dr. Barnas Sears, gives an encouraging review of the general condition of the public schools in the Southern States, and says the encouraging circumstances vastly predominate over the discouraging. There is one class of men, the report says, whose influence is to be dreaded—those who do not profess to be unfriendly to the common schools, but practically consent to let the experiment be tried, provided it be done cheaply, but considering, practically, not caring, that such economy is fatal to success. The effect would be, and in more than one State, to create wide-spread dissatisfaction among the people, who, having paid their school tax, find that private schools have been broken up or reduced to inefficiency by the removal of so many pupils, and that for want of sufficient funds no respectable public schools have taken their place. So far as the education of the children of the people generally is concerned the two systems co-existing are chiefly efficient in weakening each other, either to be prosperous, requires all the money that is paid for both. Men will not be satisfied to be reduced to the necessity of setting up schools of their own, or of sending their children from home after having contributed their share to supply the school fund. Such are the results of what people are pleased to call "economy in expenditures for public schools." The report goes on to refer to seeming legislators, and shows how the voice of the people has been frequently raised against them; insists that superintendents should not be frequently changed, and says we must wait a time for the results of the training from the private to the public schools. The systems of the past are coming to be regarded as a failure, and while we do not there are men enough in the Southern States who, profiting by the past, will adopt the system of private schools and adopting the changes in the present conditions render necessary. The following statistics are taken from the report:

Virginia—Public schools in the State for the year ending with last January, 1,389; number of pupils, 41,021; average school population 411,021 persons, of whom 247,000 are white. The amount appropriated was $52,800.

North Carolina—Public schools; the system of education generally far from satisfactory; alarming ignorance on the subject among the mass of the people, and want of union and co-operation among public men. Amount appropriated $2,500.

South Carolina—Few scholars are reported throughout the year. The Legislature at its last session appropriated $100,000 for educational purposes. Not one dollar of this amount has been received from the treasury, and the result has been that nearly all the public schools in the State have been closed. Amount paid $1,500.

Georgia—The last effort made to establish a public school system has resulted in comparative failure. The Peabody contributed $2,000.

Florida—Three-fourths of the youths of the State are yet unreached by the educational system, but the public schools are in a prosperous condition. $8,000 in aid of fourteen schools.

Alabama—Of a population of one million 383,000 can neither read nor write. Of the voting population there are 91,000 blacks and 110,000 whites who can read and write. The State pays out $666,617 during the year and the Peabody Fund $7,000 to five schools.

Mississippi—There are 4,620 public schools, with an average attendance of 175,000 pupils; one hundred private schools, with 148,750 pupils enrolled. Expense of common schools $1,945,988, and the Peabody Fund contributed $4,450 to aid six schools.

Louisiana—$7,500 was contributed to aid the schools.

Texas—In the unsettled state of school matters the Trustees did not feel justified in making donations.

Arkansas—Number of children of school age 194,-814; number of pupils enrolled, 92,000; number of teachers 1,635; amount paid teachers $355,628, and amount distributed from Peabody Fund $9,200.

Tennessee—Number of children of school age about 400,000, school fund $1,512,200; amount available for schools $600,000. Peabody Fund contributed to aid of fifty-five schools $25,000.

West Virginia—The free school system in operation, run at an expense of three quarters of a million annually and $90,000 in the graded and high schools. The Peabody Fund contributed $6,000.

Total contributed to all the States, $138,450.

THE EXECUTIVE EXCURSION.

Day Spent on Lake Chautauqua—Hop in the Evening—The Party Return To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., July 17, 1873.

Governor Hartranft and party spent a delightful day on Lake Chautauqua, taking the steamer from Mayville to Jamestown and return. At Jamestown, which is the residence of Senator Fenton, that distinguished gentleman, accompanied by his daughter, came aboard the steamer and spent a pleasant half hour in social intercourse with the Governor and his party. The day has been unusually pleasant, a heavy thunder storm in the early morning having cooled the atmosphere and rendered the excursion all the more enjoyable. The party are in the best of spirits and are only in a hop to-night at the Chautauqua House. Miss Nellie Johnston and Mrs. Raymond Papin, who had been at Niagara, joined the excursionists this morning. The party will remain here for a few days.

A.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

Indian Bureau Appointment—Two Small Boys Drowned—Narrow Escape From Death—Murderous Assault.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., July 17, 1873.

S. R. Hosmer, member of the Board of Public Works of Ohio, received word from the Secretary of Interior to-day to report immediately at Cheyenne as one of the Commissioners to investigate the Rawlins Springs massacre.

Two small boys, named Frank King and James Smith, aged five and six, were drowned this evening while bathing in the river.

Mr. Dye, while coming into town to-day, made a very narrow escape from being caught under a falling tree. He was the only one caught in the edge of the wood, crushing it to the ground.

John Keebler was arrested and duly charged with assault and battery on James Williams. Keebler made the attack with a scythe, inflicting a serious wound.

THE CHESTER TRAGEDY.

Body of the Murdered Man Identified as that of W. S. Goss.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—A correspondent of the *American*, at West Chester, Pa., who accompanied Sheriff Gill, with the prisoner, Ulderzook, from Baltimore, telegraphs to-day: Yesterday afternoon your correspondent went to Pennsylvania and visited the locality of the murder, and examined the body of the mysterious agent examined. The corpse, although greatly decomposed, still showed the shape of the head and general contour of the features very perfectly. Comparing it with a photograph of Goss, the latter's features, as a whole, are of the same cast and form and the wagon has been identified as having belonged to Goss. Other circumstantial evidence brought out which, in the opinion of the authorities the identity of the murdered man as W. S. Goss.

Photographers' National Association.

BUFFALO, July 17.—The Convention and exhibition of the National Photographic Association continues to attract great attention. At a business meeting to-day the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Abraham Bogardus, New York; Secretary, Wm. Shew, Philadelphia; Executive Committee, W. J. Adams, Leadville, Col.; Samuel Masury, Boston; Mass.; H. Rhoads, Philadelphia; Alfred Hall, Chicago; J. R. Wheeler, Louisville. Thirty-five Vice President's were also elected.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

At Los Angeles, California, a few days since, Mrs. McArthur took a large dose of strychnine and died, because her husband scolded her about the character of her breakfast.

The managers of the Chicago and Alton Railroad have decided to abolish the pass system altogether, refusing even to give return trip passes to cattle shippers over their line.

The investigation into the cause of the disaster to the steamer City of Washington, has resulted in the suspension of Captain Phillips for one year.

Frederick A. Shower, Jr., son of F. A. Shower, appraiser in the Pennsylvania Railroad treasurer's office, has been arrested for forging his father's name on checks to the amount of $4,000.

The Kearsarge Pennsylvania, from Glasgow, arrived at New York Yesterday. The Anglia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool yesterday.

Samuel S. Davidson, Esq., an old citizen of Davidson county, Tennessee, was run over by a passenger train and instantly killed at Nashville, on the railroad in his county near the Chattanooga depot on Church street, Nashville, about three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A resolution for an adjournment of the Ohio Constitutional Convention until next December, to reassemble at that time in Cincinnati, was defeated to-day after a long discussion.

G. A. Chamberlain, contractor on the Anderson, Lebanon and St. Louis Railroad, is reported to have absconded from Lacoupe, Ill., with a large sum of money, which was handed him the night before.

Nine fatal cases of sunstroke at St. Louis occurred on Wednesday afternoon and yesterday, and more than double the number were prostrated by the heat. The weather continues intensely warm, the mercury at three P. M. yesterday standing at ninety-nine in the shade.

Hon. C. W. Fowin and other capitalists from Zanesville, Ohio, are in Topeka, Kansas, for the purpose of making investigations.

The police of St. Joseph, Mo., are on the hunt of a man named Chas. Dolan, charged with having committed a rape on a young lady in Andrew county, Mo., twelve days since. He is described as twenty-six years old, has cropped close, and very large, heavy moustache.

The passenger Australia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York last night.

The colored people in Elmira, New York, yesterday celebrated the passage of the Civil Rights bill.

The citizens of Silver City, Neb., presented the Hon. B. F. Tyner, U. S. Senator elect, a magnificent solitaire diamond pin, valued at $1,200, as a mark of their appreciation of his services as a public citizen and statesman.

The old Sherman House, formerly known as the Tremont House, at Elmira, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $20,000.

Heavy showers, with thunder and lightning, prevailed in New York last evening.

A rain fall evening relieved the crops on Shoals Island, which were suffering severely from drought.

Patrick Casey, while descending the precipitous steps leading to Rogers' rock, Lonsdale, yesterday morning, fell a distance of forty feet, and died instantly. He was about 70 years old and his family.

L. H. Keeler, Kingston, Mass., telegraphs that he is the sole owner of the ticket number 1,001 which drew the capital prize in the last Louisiana lottery drawing.

OUR AMERICAN BADEN BADEN.

The Springs at Grand Haven, Michigan.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH., July 12, 1873.

The principle of quality in nature is universal. Physical, as well as political government, has its penal code, and reward for obedience and punishment for violation is due in either case; but more at least in the latter. Ever since the laws of nature have been violated, sickness, pain and death have been abroad; and to such an extent is this true, that there is not to be found in all the broad and perfect physical organization. No, man says, "I have no pains; I am free from bodily ailments."

The moment we are born into this world there begins a strife between the pre-Adamite laws of nature, which only could be controlled by the same power which spake them into existence, and the powers of darkness represented by disease. God, the Maker and Giver of all, has decreed that over the body, these latter shall prevail. It is the evil of men lot of man to suffer and to flee from suffering, knowing full well the while, that in the end all of this world is but a vanity. From time immemorial it has been the habit of mankind to seek for human some panacea; on failing in this, relief at least, from the penalty of a violated physical law. In the former effort defeat ever has and ever must result; in the latter he has been successful according as the measure of his intelligence has enabled him to discover the uses to which nature's simplest elements are adapted.

Physic has been tried in dose and combinations as numberless as the maladies it has sought to assuage, with success almost as various, and those who have made it their study how to relieve the miseries of their fellow men have lost sight of the great axiom which begins this letter, and thus fail to conclude that that which is most needed is most bountifully supplied. Pure air and pure water, it would seem, liberally as they are bestowed by man in whatever condition of life, they are necessary to his happiness. Nothing in nature is so invigorating as these two bountiful gifts supplied direct to the system the muttered waited for the trembling of the waters. Over one thousand proofs testify to the efficacy of water as a healing agent has been felt and acknowledged. In those latter days the Turkish Baden-Baden, and Carcs Cad Spa, resorts of Europe; the Hot Springs of Arkansas, the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia, and the Saratoga of New York, have provided each their share for the healing of the afflicted.

Five years ago, a party of sawmill men at St. Louis, Michigan, thought to improve their lot by the manufacture of salt. To this end a well was bored to the depth of two hundred and fifty feet, when in a peculiar stratum of rock a heavy spring of water was opened, which came to the surface in such profusion that the workmen were forced to let it run. The water was observed to have a peculiar taste and smell, and ere long this additional phenomenon was discovered, that a little blade or other bright piece of metal left at the mouth of the well, became highly magnetized. At a time in the spring by its attracting needles, tacks and even nails. These circumstances were a "nine days' wonder" among the natives and the local press, but no less of the presence of healing virtues was entertained. Soon the curiosity of hunters stopped to drink at this well, and being attracted by the extreme coldness of the water, left a wager as to which of the three round hogs by hand in the water longest. One of them, the author of the wager, had a paralyzed leg, and could not feel the cold, so, of course he won the bet and something more beside, for when he removed his hand the sense of feeling had in a measure returned, and also a partial command of the muscles of the fingers. Upon this he decided to remain near by and continue the use of the water, which he did, and was cured entirely in a few weeks.

St. Louis, Mich., proved to be in a miasmatic locality, and not so generally healthy as other places in its neighborhood, and so other wells were bored, one at Spring Lake, near this place, and another at Fruitport, eight miles above. All of these springs have been discovered by analysis to be highly impregnated with medicinal properties, highly beneficial to a large class of nervous and chronic diseases. The grounds in the vicinity of the wells or springs have been much improved and beautified; bath houses of the latest and most approved styles have been put up; commodious, elegantly furnished hotels and everything that ingenuity and taste can devise has been done to render their places attractive as well as tasteful.

In regard to chemical constituents the testimony of some of the most accomplished chemists of the country may speak. A chemical test of the waters of the several springs discovers that the difference in them, save in the item of salt, which is found in less quantity in the upper than in the lower, and with those of other States, and with those of other divisions of the other. Many important papers, covering dates from the organization of the Bureau to the date of its discontinuance, some of them containing confidential exchange papers, had been passed on the fires in various places, seemingly at the time present consequences of the orders having them in charge without being recorded in the books of the office, and, consequently without any means by which they could be referred to; and it is found, by the experience already had in the search of information, that in many cases, parties in the claims division, no proper record was made of the action had on papers passing through the Bureau. It was also discovered that important papers are missing from the files; of the transfer therefrom there is no record evidence. One "letter sent" book belonging to the claims division was missing, and was only restored after a suspiciously technical correspondence.

The records of the Assistant Commissioners of the several States and of local agents were found to be very imperfect, and led General Vincent to believe that "there is good reason to believe that many of the agents of the late Freedmen's Bank, South and local, have retained possession of a part or the whole of the records and papers of their offices." The practice of so neglience was apparent everywhere; letters were never recorded, many not briefed. For nine months, in 1871, the office of the Chief Clerk of the Proper Transaction of the important business of the claims division. Over one thousand papers relating to claims claims filed by the Bureau, and to colonized freedmen claims referred by the Second Auditor for investigation and report, were found untouched, and thousands of soldiers' discharge papers were not appropriately acted upon, while the poor and needy depending thing upon favorable action in regard to them, as a support, were kept in heartless delay. The number of unpaid claims transferred amounted to $200,000, 50, and the amount allowed for their payment $26,842 11, leaving an immediate deficit of $173,157 89 unprovided for. General Vincent adds: "Complaints have been made that claimants have not received from the late Bureau their bounties, arrears of pay, &c., although the Treasury accounts of the Bureau disbursing officer show payment to have been made. I have no reason to believe that claimants have been defrauded to any extent by the Bureau officers."

Now, no one can be so blind as to every obtuse as to imagine that General Vincent, an officer most highly esteemed in public and private life, and whose services would make such serious accusations without sufficient grounds for the same, and careful investigation of the facts and records in his possession, be report the condition of affairs to the Secretary of War. The public mind is convinced of the justice of these charges, and before the question to the Secretary of War, the people on his opinion as to how suits might be commenced for the discovery of the guilty parties, and for the recovery of the money, if possible. The decision of the Attorney General, it is known, acknowledges a violation of the terms of the Freedmen's bond, and admits that great frauds have been committed in the Bureau's name, but says that the Government cannot recover, as it has been received, or, at least the inference of the general opinion of the profession, that the Bureau is not now in charge of this ugly affair are acting upon the principle of pursuing the guilty parties, and of the highly pious, highly benevolent and highly honest course. The injustice of any such a charge is apparent without much explanation. The Bureau has not now the affairs of the Bureau to be wound up by the War Department. In the execution of the duty the Department finds it impossible to make the accounts balance. Upon investigation it is found that there has been a leak somewhere, and further investigation leads to the discovery of every evidence of fraudulent transactions. Hence, this whole exposure has come to light in the natural order of business, and until some official action is taken the accounts of the Bureau will have to remain unadjusted. Hence the proposed official examination.

General Howard has been indefatigable in his endeavors to keep up the public confidence in him, but like Colfax's explanations of his part in Credit Mobilier stock, all he has had to say on the subject so far proves that there has been culpable negligence, and has given candid persons every reason to believe that very disastrous and unphilanthropic transactions have been carried on in the use of the Freedmen's Bureau fund. The explanatory correspondence submitted by General Howard to the War office is quite voluminous. Valuable records have been burned by order of others who not destroyed, have only been given up after a series of epistolary contortions equal to a denial operation. This correspondence shows that there is a sense of guilt somewhere. He perception ever resorts to every art of deception and subterfuge to disfigure honesty. It is another fact that Howard, who has always claimed to be a poor man, appears on the Assessor's books as worth his thousands. Beliech, his disbursing officer, who arrived here not a few years ago in a distressingly impecunious state, has, it appears, from the same source of information, evidently reaped a richer harvest of this world's goods than his Christian superior and master. In Democratic days this would be considered as the highest order of official virtue. In these, however, it is proposed to punish the offenders if guilty.

DEB. R. K.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Fatal Accident in a Furniture Factory—Another Severe Storm.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 17, 1873.

About four o'clock this afternoon, a young man employed by George Gould, a furniture manufacturer, was instantly killed by falling through the hatchway to the basement. He struck on his head and back, smashing his head to a jelly and breaking his back. The hatchway had been closed, but the supports were not placed under it.

A severe storm of wind, rain and thunder and lightning passed over the city this evening, blowing down signs, awnings, &c. A large sign over Wooster & Wilhelm's saloon was blown down, and in falling struck a lady in the side, severely injuring her.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1873.

SHORT STORY.

Dr. C. H. F. Peters, Director of the Litchfield Observatory, sailed to-day in the Silesia for Hamburg. He will visit his friends in Germany and attend the Convention of Astronomers to arrange for observing the transit of Venus next year.

Preliminary steps have been taken for the erection of William H. Seward in Central Park. The Park Commissioners, in reply to a petition of Dr. Osgood and others for a site for a statue of Elias Howe, have resolved that statues of any person shall not be erected therein until five years after the death of the subject. So far proves that there has been culpable negligence, and has given candid persons every reason to believe that very disastrous and unphilanthropic transactions have been carried on in the use of the Freedmen's Bureau fund. The explanatory correspondence submitted by General Howard to the War office is quite voluminous. Valuable records have been burned by order of others who not destroyed, have only been given up after a series of epistolary contortions equal to a denial operation. This correspondence shows that there is a sense of guilt somewhere. He perception ever resorts to every art of deception and subterfuge to disfigure honesty. It is another fact that Howard, who has always claimed to be a poor man, appears on the Assessor's books as worth his thousands. Beliech, his disbursing officer, who arrived here not a few years ago in a distressingly impecunious state, has, it appears, from the same source of information, evidently reaped a richer harvest of this world's goods than his Christian superior and master. In Democratic days this would be considered as the highest order of official virtue. In these, however, it is proposed to punish the offenders if guilty.

DEB. R. K.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Fatal Accident in a Furniture Factory—Another Severe Storm.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 17, 1873.

About four o'clock this afternoon, a young man employed by George Gould, a furniture manufacturer, was instantly killed by falling through the hatchway to the basement. He struck on his head and back, smashing his head to a jelly and breaking his back. The hatchway had been closed, but the supports were not placed under it.

A severe storm of wind, rain and thunder and lightning passed over the city this evening, blowing down signs, awnings, &c. A large sign over Wooster & Wilhelm's saloon was blown down, and in falling struck a lady in the side, severely injuring her.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1873.

SHORT STORY.

Dr. C. H. F. Peters, Director of the Litchfield Observatory, sailed to-day in the Silesia for Hamburg. He will visit his friends in Germany and attend the Convention of Astronomers to arrange for observing the transit of Venus next year.

Preliminary steps have been taken for the erection of William H. Seward in Central Park. The Park Commissioners, in reply to a petition of Dr. Osgood and others for a site for a statue of Elias Howe, have resolved that statues of any person shall not be erected therein until five years after the death of the subject. So far proves that there has been culpable negligence, and has given candid persons every reason to believe that very disastrous and unphilanthropic transactions have been carried on in the use of the Freedmen's Bureau fund. The explanatory correspondence submitted by General Howard to the War office is quite voluminous. Valuable records have been burned by order of others who not destroyed, have only been given up after a series of epistolary contortions equal to a denial operation. This correspondence shows that there is a sense of guilt somewhere. He perception ever resorts to every art of deception and subterfuge to disfigure honesty. It is another fact that Howard, who has always claimed to be a poor man, appears on the Assessor's books as worth his thousands. Beliech, his disbursing officer, who arrived here not a few years ago in a distressingly impecunious state, has, it appears, from the same source of information, evidently reaped a richer harvest of this world's goods than his Christian superior and master. In Democratic days this would be considered as the highest order of official virtue. In these, however, it is proposed to punish the offenders if guilty.

DEB. R. K.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Blockade Runner Virginius.

Improper Action of American Consul

Air Line Road to New York

Caleb Cushing's Dog Suit Decided.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1873.

The Cuban Blockade Runner.

The State Department has not, as yet, received any official advices in reference to the convoy of the Cuban blockade runner Virginius from the port of Aspinwall, by one of our men-of-war. The Department officials, however, are fully conversant with the facts, and do not hesitate to admit that the government must disown the act of Consul Thorington. Mr. Thorington is represented as inexperienced in international law, and there is no doubt that in his sympathy for the patriots of Cuba he allowed his feelings to get the better of him. That the action of our representative was a grave violation of our obligations as a neutral, is not to be questioned, and upon the laying of the facts before our government by the Spanish government, we can do no less than disavow the act of our Consul. The commander of the Virginius is the same party who commanded the Cuban blockade runner Rebelled at Baltimore some time since.

The Air Line Railroad in New York.

It is learned that in a very few days the Pennsylvania Air Line to New York will use the Union Railroad tunnel in Baltimore and connect with the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad. This will give the Pennsylvania Central the advantage of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, as it controls absolutely the depot at New York.

The Dog Suit.

Caleb Cushing's dog suit came up in the Police Court to-day, and the Judge ordered the dog which has been disturbing the rest of Hon. Caleb to be either killed or removed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1873.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Delano leaves to-morrow evening for his home in Ohio, where he will spend two weeks. Assistant Secretary Cowan will act as Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Stephen R. Hosmer, of Zanesville, Ohio, Commissioner to investigate the Indian massacre near Rawlins, Wyoming Territory. Hosmer is appointed in place of N. J. Turney, one of the Indian Peace Commissioners, who could not attend. The investigating committee consists of Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, E. P. Goodwin, of Colorado, and S. R. Hosmer.

A. A. Towner, of Delaware, has been appointed Indian Agent for the Colorado River Agency, in Arizona. Philip Retz, Washington Territory, R. R. Thompson, Oregon, and Z. B. Sturgess, of the District of Columbia, have been appointed Commissioners to examine a section of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

THE COTTON CROPS.

The cotton reports from Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, up to July 15th, show a decided improvement in the condition of the crops.

Howard and the Late Freedmen's Bureau Affairs—A Screw Loose Somewhere—How Mercenary Saints Use Religion and Charity to Fill Their Coffers—Popular Credulity Imposed Upon—A Specimen Democratic Consul—Peculation a Democratic Cause of Official Ingenuity—Official Review of the Howard Case—Inference—The Attorney General's Decision—An Investigation Necessary.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1873.

General Howard's management of the Freedmen's Bureau funds, as inquiry and investigation bring to light new facts, seems to be growing more damaging rather than otherwise. That patriotic and philanthropic, and the galaxy of mercenary saints who clustered about him in those prosperous times, will soon be put to the test of a searching examination, and it is to be feared that the distant religion and benevolence of these worthies will demonstrate what the credulous people are unfortunately now to believe, that the Christianity and integrity of most men is increased in ratio to their modesty and silence upon their own good works, and in inverse ratio to the amount of noise and Pharisaical prominence they themselves give to their uprightness of character. It might be accepted as an axiom, that the man who wears his religion and philanthropy, the more of the Devil and Shylock he has in him. But it is strange the mass of the people will never learn this. Such saints as Schuyler Colfax, Dorothy Thoughtful Colfax have all been notorious characters in this line, and after these conspicuous examples it is to be feared that the victims of their presumed saintship are just as ready to-day as they ever were, and till the end of time. It is fortunate, perhaps, that republics are grateful in some things, if they do get badly imposed upon, for they are certainly not always grateful when there is a chance opportunity to reward quiet and unobtrusive merit. It would be easier to make a certain class of people believe that George Washington was an impostor, than that Ben Wade and Sherman were unworthy of the gratitude of the nation, than that Pomeroy and Howard and their contemporaries were anything else than what exactly what they represented themselves to be. It is fortunate for the country that there is a party in power which lays hold upon its own delinquents, and punishes them in the severest land. In the halcyon days of Democracy, when anybody who held office could keep himself from the coffers of the nation, or the pockets of the people, without so much as the pretense of a legal order or action, such a case as Howard's would be passed over as a praiseworthy exhibition of official ingenuity. Tucked fifteen years ago a Democratic Consul at Liverpool, letter made a report of his financial affairs at that important post, and was then dismissed upon the incoming of Lincoln's first administration, it was found through his successor, Mr. Dudley, who declined to accept a share of the affairs of the office, that public and private gents in the nation of upwards of two hundred thousand dollars had been contracted. Mr. Dudley, the new appointee, for years after, was pestered by duns from all parts of the kingdom. Many of the public debts were necessarily paid by the government, as these were for *actual* to diplomatic expenses. This excellent example of an American Consul of those days was principally employed in the Democratic occupation of coloring his profession, as his books showed large contributions out of the Consular fees to the Democratic party. This was but a single case in hundreds under *loose* Democratic administrations. It is a feature of Democratic notions that they gave a peculiar dignity and grace of inherited instinctive tendency to vindicate every one and any one, Democratic or otherwise, charged with official corruption. They act on the unbelia principle that public office is a public property, and hence the public plunderer to be applauded in proportion to the amount of his acquisitions. Now, we are informed that the recent disjusted investigation of the Howard transactions in Freedmen's Bureau affairs, has aroused a howl and cry, a howl of Democratic indignation, as if Howard was very one of them, but as he is an old fogy of the army, and will be treated as such. It is well known that politics has anything to do with the matter, but to go back to the original proposition. There now appears less doubt than ever about the deliberate criminality of the management of the Freedmen's Bureau affairs, and there is no longer any doubt that extensive frauds have been committed, greater than has been supposed.

The history of these discoveries might be summed up as follows:

War Department general order, No. 55, dated June 25, 1872, promulgated the action of Congress approved June 10, 1872, discontinuing the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and directed that from and after the 1st day of July, all records of the discontinued bureau should be collected through the Adjutant General of the army. The special jurisdiction of this order and duties was assigned to an Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, General Vincent, late Chief of Bureau, and dated October 7, 1872, gives the following epitome of the condition of the records and papers turned over by the Freedmen's Bureau: "The archives, therefore, were found to be in a state of much confusion; the consolidated files of the different offices being promiscuously intermingled, the desks full of papers belonging to the files, and the files themselves in great disorder. Especially was this the case with the records of the archive division, the books and papers of which, Lieut. Col. Sibley tells me, with those of other States, and with those of other divisions of the office. Many important papers, covering dates from the organization of the Bureau to the date of its discontinuance, some of them containing confidential exchange papers, had been passed on the fires in various places, seemingly at the time present consequences of the orders having them in charge without being recorded in the books of the office, and, consequently without any means by which they could be referred to; and it is found, by the experience already had in the search of information, that in many cases, parties in the claims division, no proper record was made of the action had on papers passing through the Bureau. It was also discovered that important papers are missing from the files; of the transfer therefrom there is no record evidence. One "letter sent" book belonging to the claims division was missing, and was only restored after a suspiciously technical correspondence.

The records of the Assistant Commissioners of the several States and of local agents were found to be very imperfect, and led General Vincent to believe that "there is good reason to believe that many of the agents of the late Freedmen's Bank, South and local, have retained possession of a part or the whole of the records and papers of their offices." The practice of so neglience was apparent everywhere; letters were never recorded, many not briefed. For nine months, in 1871, the office of the Chief Clerk of the Proper Transaction of the important business of the claims division. Over one thousand papers relating to claims claims filed by the Bureau, and to colonized freedmen claims referred by the Second Auditor for investigation and report, were found untouched, and thousands of soldiers' discharge papers were not appropriately acted upon, while the poor and needy depending thing upon favorable action in regard to them, as a support, were kept in heartless delay. The number of unpaid claims transferred amounted to $200,000, 50, and the amount allowed for their payment $26,842 11, leaving an immediate deficit of $173,157 89 unprovided for. General Vincent adds: "Complaints have been made that claimants have not received from the late Bureau their bounties, arrears of pay, &c., although the Treasury accounts of the Bureau disbursing officer show payment to have been made. I have no reason to believe that claimants have been defrauded to any extent by the Bureau officers."

Now, no one can be so blind as to every obtuse as to imagine that General Vincent, an officer most highly esteemed in public and private life, and whose services would make such serious accusations without sufficient grounds for the same, and careful investigation of the facts and records in his possession, be report the condition of affairs to the Secretary of War. The public mind is convinced of the justice of these charges, and before the question to the Secretary of War, the people on his opinion as to how suits might be commenced for the discovery of the guilty parties, and for the recovery of the money, if possible. The decision of the Attorney General, it is known, acknowledges a violation of the terms of the Freedmen's bond, and admits that great frauds have been committed in the Bureau's name, but says that the Government cannot recover, as it has been received, or, at least the inference of the general opinion of the profession, that the Bureau is not now in charge of this ugly affair are acting upon the principle of pursuing the guilty parties, and of the highly pious, highly benevolent and highly honest course. The injustice of any such a charge is apparent without much explanation. The Bureau has not now the affairs of the Bureau to be wound up by the War Department. In the execution of the duty the Department finds it impossible to make the accounts balance. Upon investigation it is found that there has been a leak somewhere, and further investigation leads to the discovery of every evidence of fraudulent transactions. Hence, this whole exposure has come to light in the natural order of business, and until some official action is taken the accounts of the Bureau will have to remain unadjusted. Hence the proposed official examination.

General Howard has been indefatigable in his endeavors to keep up the public confidence in him, but like Colfax's explanations of his part in Credit Mobilier stock, all he has had to say on the subject so far proves that there has been culpable negligence, and has given candid persons every reason to believe that very disastrous and unphilanthropic transactions have been carried on in the use of the Freedmen's Bureau fund. The explanatory correspondence submitted by General Howard to the War office is quite voluminous. Valuable records have been burned by order of others who not destroyed, have only been given up after a series of epistolary contortions equal to a denial operation. This correspondence shows that there is a sense of guilt somewhere. He perception ever resorts to every art of deception and subterfuge to disfigure honesty. It is another fact that Howard, who has always claimed to be a poor man, appears on the Assessor's books as worth his thousands. Beliech, his disbursing officer, who arrived here not a few years ago in a distressingly impecunious state, has, it appears, from the same source of information, evidently reaped a richer harvest of this world's goods than his Christian superior and master. In Democratic days this would be considered as the highest order of official virtue. In these, however, it is proposed to punish the offenders if guilty.

DEB. R. K.

CRIMES.

The Indianapolis Outrage.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—The colored woman, Mrs. Beatty, is still living, with a bare possibility of recovering. During her conscious moments yesterday evening and to-day she talked some little about the terrible transaction, and says she heard nothing o'clock on that evening. Kean came to her room while she was dressing for a visit and told her not to go out. He then stabbed her in the throat, choked her, and upon perceiving for the police, knocked her down. After this he ransacked the premises, and it is supposed that Kean went on stamping and beating her with his brutal ferocity was fully satisfied.

An Altercation About Wages—Cut With a Razor.

COLUMBUS, O., July 17.—Charles Robinson, a colored waiter at the Neil House, came into the hotel to-night to draw his wages and finding certain charges against him got into a dispute as to their correctness with Scofield, the hotel clerk. He left the house and ended his discussion by drawing a razor and cutting a fearful but not fatal gash in Scofield's throat. The wound extends from the lobe of the ear to the windpipe. Robinson has not been arrested.

A Fourth of July Difficulty Ends in Murder.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—On the fourth of July Thomas Dunkin and Wm. Ferham had a difficulty in which the former struck the latter three terrible blows on the head with a heavy stone-pitcher, fracturing the skull. Ferham died last night from the effect of the blows, and Dunkin was arrested this evening on the charge of murder.

CASUALTIES.

Fall of a Girder—Several Men Injured.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—About noon to-day as a number of workmen were engaged in taking down a building on Market street, partially destroyed by fire, the main girder gave way, and the whole structure fell with a crash, carrying with it a distance of sixteen feet. George Scott was very seriously injured and a dozen others more or less hurt.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Barn Destroyed by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PUNXSUX, PA., July 17, 1873.

During a heavy thunder storm this morning a barn and contents, owned by Hon. A. P. Moore, of New Wilmington, was struck by lightning and totally destroyed. Loss from five to six thousand dollars; no insurance.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1 A.M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States south and southwesterly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather, and generally lower temperature, possibly with rain in New York.

For the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States south and west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather. For New England easterly winds backing to south and west, with clouds and rain. For the Ohio valley westerly winds, partly cloudy or clearing weather. For the Upper Lake region, and the Northwest, light to fresh variable winds veering to northwest, and generally clear or clearing weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

JULY 17, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Virginia City	59	S. E.	Clear.
Cairo, Ill	80	S. W.	Cloudy.
Chicago, Ills	68	S. W.	Thg storm
Cincinnati, O	78	S. W.	Thg storm
Davenport, Iowa	76	W.	Fair.
Galveston, Texas	86	S.	Clear.
Indianapolis	77	S. W.	Thg storm
Lodiswise, Kyo	84	S. W.	Thg storm
Memphis, Tenn	82	S.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	82	W.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	90	S.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	76	S. W.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa	80	W.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo	84	S. W.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn	66	N. W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss	90	N. W.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	87	S. W.	Clear.
Fort Sully	64	S.	Fair.
La Crosse	73	S. W.	Fair.
San Francisco	66	W.	Clear.
Santa Fe	66	S. E.	Fair.

The National Industrial Congress.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—The Industrial Congress assembled at nine o'clock this morning. A resolution was adopted emphatically protesting against the importation of cheap labor.

The chairman on co-operation reported as follows from the committee recognizing co-operation the most feasible plan for the adjustment of the differences between labor and capital, and that this Labor Congress recommend the enactment of efficient laws to be protected and encouragement of the co-operative associations in the several States of our country.

The Committee on Arbitration reported the following, which was adopted: Whereas, it is sufficiently necessary to devise a more permanent plan of settling difficulties between employers and employes than by strikes, they have found detrimental to the interests of both parties, we recommend the adoption of the following:

"Resolved, That it is deemed advisable by this Congress that all Unions adopt a system of arbitration, and that members of the industrial Unions be urged to cast their votes for no man unless he be pledged to use his voice and influence toward the adoption of such a mode of arbitration a legal means of settling difficulties between employers and employes.

The Committee on Trades Unions and Amalgamation, Secretary Steele made a report which was adopted, inviting all foreign societies now existing in the country to join the home organizations; also recommending the reciprocity between the Iron Molders International Union. The Congress then adjourned till 2 P. M.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Labor Bureau reported and the report was received and adopted.

The report of the Committee on

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1873.

THE advantages of the postal card were demonstrated the other day by a porter of a mercantile house sent with a big bundle of them to put in the Postoffice. There he stood, diligently reading each one of the lot as he dropped them, one by one, into the box.

THE New York *Herald* may rest easy. The Johnstown *Voice* has pronounced against "Cesarism," and most emphatically, too. "We deprecate," it says, "we favor not, we oppose, will bitterly oppose the nomination of General GRANT a third time to the Presidency." And now what is the use of talking about it, any more?

WE are assured in the call for the Ohio Democratic State Convention that that party can "rise to the height of sacrificing its pride and prejudices for the welfare of the country." If so, it can accomplish that end, best, by disbanding. It will in that way get rid promptly of its pride and prejudices, and the welfare of the country will undoubtedly be promoted by it.

THERE is no accounting for tastes. The Chicago *Times*, referring to the JACOB THOMPSON steal, says:

"If he had stolen the entire sum, he would still be a paragon of official probity in comparison with some of his successors, who have not been published to the world as defaulters."

That is, the *Times* would prefer one ascertained and known as a thief to one who has not even been charged with theft.

THE Democratic and Liberal nomination for Governor of Ohio is still going a begging. EWING says he will not have it, and every one who has been named for it, so far, declines it. The trick really is, however, to nominate THURMAN, so as to give him a double chance for the United States Senatorship. If defeated, and the Democrats should still carry the Legislature, his defeat for Governor will give him a claim on the Senatorship for the gallant fight made by him; and, if elected Governor, he will have a still stronger claim on the votes of his party for Senator, provided they have sufficient strength in the Legislature to elect him.

THE liberty of the press has been again in danger by the arrest in New York of DANA, of the *Sun*, on an indictment for libel found against him in the Police Court of Washington City. He brought his case before Judge BLATCHFORD, of the United States District Court, in New York, and the liberty of the press has been gloriously vindicated by his prompt discharge. It had a narrow escape, however. Judge BLATCHFORD discharged him because the Court in which he was indicted has no jury trials. If, now, DANA had been indicted in a Court where trial by jury prevails, the liberty of the press would have been gone forever.

MR. FORAN, in his speech opening the Industrial Congress at Cleveland, was careful enough to say that the members of the Congress were *not* there "to form a political party at this time," but what they *were* there for he does not make so clear. "We are here as the representatives of an idea," he says; and what that idea is, is the question now before the meeting-house. Mr. FORAN proceeded to define it, thus:

"This idea means diffusion—the just and equitable diffusion of production, the just and equitable diffusion of intellectualism, the just and equitable diffusion of everything God has created for man's use and benefit, both material and intellectual."

We suppose the delegates to the Congress must have understood this; but we confess that we have not got the hang of it, yet.

THE Constitutional Convention has adjourned until September 16, and has ordered such parts of the Constitution as it has already agreed to on second reading to be printed and circulated for public information. We think it has done right, in this, and that it would have been justified in adjourning much earlier than it did. The Convention blundered when it went to Philadelphia, and Philadelphia blundered when it put the Convention into an old church, in the southern part of the city, where it was sure to be surrounded by an unwholesome atmosphere in the summer months. The surest way out of both blunders was to adjourn over the summer months and thus get rid of the personal danger of remaining in an unhealthy spot, and this has accordingly been done.

THOSE stockholders in the old Camden and Amboy Road who were opposed to the lease of the New Jersey Roads to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were not without a shadow in their favor, when it is of no use to them. Before the lease was accomplished, they applied to Vice Chancellor DODD for an injunction, which he refused. They appealed, and the appeal has been kept pending. In the meantime the lease has been completed and the New Jersey Legislature has legalized it. The Court of Appeals has now, finally, reversed the decision of Vice Chancellor DODD; but the lease having been accomplished, the injunction originally asked for, and now ordered to be issued, can have no effect. The Chief Justice of the Court dissented from the decision solely on that ground. The lease being perfected, he says, the decision amounts to nothing.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Age* talks glibly about election frauds in that city as if the fact of such frauds had been judicially established, or as if there were undoubted and convincing proof of it. The *Age* knows very well that the charge of election frauds, since Philadelphia became Republican, has not a particle of legal proof to sustain it—nothing, in fact, but the unsupported assertions of those who make it; that there has not been in that time a judicial inquiry into the alleged fact of fraud; and that the only election frauds ever proved to have existed in Philadelphia, were traced exclusively to Democrats.

The election laws of Pennsylvania provide an adequate and easy remedy for those who think they have been defrauded by election officers. Any defeated Democratic candidate in Philadelphia could, at any time within the last eight years, have filed the needed affidavits and petition with the Court, pointing out the fraud by which he deemed himself defrauded of his office, and, on establishing the facts alleged, he would have been placed in possession of the office. It is a plain, ample and decisive remedy; and, while the city was under Democratic control, it was frequently resorted to, and successfully, by Republican candidates who had been cheated out of their election by Democratic election officers.

Now, with this remedy always at hand, it is a significant fact that no Democratic or "Reform" candidate for office, in that city, has ever yet made use of it. Democratic and Reform papers cry out "Fraud," continually, we know; but no Democratic candidate has ever yet had the courage to make the necessary affidavit to carry his case into the Courts for trial; and this fact is conclusive against all those who get up this clamor about fraudulent elections. The men who cry fraud and yet will not use the legal remedies against it, must not, therefore, be surprised if outsiders infer that the cry is itself a fraud, and that there are not sufficient facts to justify it.

Last year, it was said, some of the candidates on the united Reform and Democratic ticket, searched busily through the records for evidences of fraud; but, after weeks upon weeks spent in that endeavor, no contest followed, no petitions were presented, no affidavits were made, and the candidates referred to gave it up as a hopeless job. What is the logical inference? If these men could have proved the frauds they alleged, would they have hesitated one moment in bringing the necessary suits to contest the election?

So much for the past. For the future, we are glad to see the *Age* counseling its Democratic friends to make contest their remedies. That is the true course. If frauds can be proven, prove them. Let us have done with this continual whining, and get down to the establishment of facts. Any one can cry "Fraud!" But that does not prove it. The essential thing in those who present this allegation is to have the proof to back it. The Courts are open for the trial of all such allegations; and if, in the ensuing election, anybody thinks he is cheated out of his election, let him go to work and establish that fact, judicially and legally, and then he will not only get justice for himself, but will help materially in preventing future frauds.

If there is any one thing more contemptible, in this world, than another, it is that of a man crying out forever that he has been cheated, yet refusing to use the legal means to prove the cheat and right himself in the wrong done to him. And this is precisely the attitude of the Philadelphia Democracy, to-day. Its one pursuit is the doleful repetition of "Fraud!" while all around it lie unused remedies against the frauds it complains of. When it shows its faith by its works, people will begin to think that it believes what it says, and not before.

We have no fears as to the result of any legal investigations that may be instituted. It is not the fault of the Republicans that they have not heretofore been undertaken. When our candidates felt that they were cheated, they promptly went into Court and established what they charged. When we charge, therefore, that the ballot boxes in Philadelphia, under Democratic control, were a cheat and a snare, that the voters were defrauded of their rights and our candidates cheated in the returns, we have in our hands the legal proofs of what we assert. The charge has been judicially established. Volumes of Court Reports contain the evidence, with the judicial decisions that followed; and we point, confidently, to these published volumes as the justification of the Republican party; *for in all the contested election cases ever judicially tried in Philadelphia the persons convicted of election frauds were invariably Democrats, and the persons defrauded were invariably Republicans.*

RELIGION IN FRANCE.

It was a Frenchman who long ago declared religion to be the best and cheapest gendarme, and his compatriots having for several generations too much neglected the wisdom of the apothegm, are at present trying to apply it in an earnest and practical way. Colonel SELVES, an officer of the first NAPOLEON, who entered the service of MEHEMET-ALI and became a Mussulman, when conversing with Europeans, used to apologize for his change of faith by telling them that, if they knew somewhat of the religion of the *grandearmee*, they would admit that he had gained much in becoming a disciple of the Prophet. When we were in the Holy Land, added SULEIMAN PASHA (Col. SELVES), it was a common question—wherefore that name? why *is* the land called Holy? and the piety of the French troops was quite on a par with *their* knowledge. But neither ignorance nor wickedness prevented the soldiers of the Republic and the Empire from conquering wherever they marched, and their victories no doubt helped to confirm the skeptical portion of the French nation in their conviction that religion was utterly useless as an element in the military character.

This conviction, at least in many minds, was greatly shaken by the defeats of the German war, and ever since the notion seems to have been gaining ground that some awe of the unseen powers, and the influence of priestly authority, are necessary to military discipline and efficiency, as well as to social order. In fact, so much appears to be understood as embraced in the "moral order" which President MACMAHON promised to uphold. His evident purpose is to do what he can to reinstate French religion in all its ancient dignity and power, as the most potent coadjutor of government in the exercise of its functions, in others words, as an excellent gendarme. Hence, soldiers must be taught to reverence religion and its ministers, and they must learn to look upon the contempt for or neglect of them as disgraceful. This is, no doubt, the explanation of the affair which has lately caused so much excitement in France, and which is calling forth so much wondering comment in other countries. By a rule of the National Assembly, the body of any member who may die is escorted to the graveyard by a party of soldiers. The Deputy, M. BROUSSES, who lately died, having not been a member of any church, Catholic or Protestant, but an avowed disciple of VOLTAIRE, was of course buried without the attendance of a clergyman or any religious ceremony. And as soon as the officers commanding the military escort became aware of the purely secular or civil character of the funeral they abruptly withdrew from the procession with their troops. It is easy to imagine with what indignation the act was regarded by many, and the sentiment was presently intensified by the knowledge that M. DUCRO, the Prefect of Lyons, had issued an order requiring funerals in which bishops took no part to be celebrated early in the morning. Of course the motive of this regulation was that the slight thus cast upon religion and its ministers might be witnessed by few people and thus do less mischief by the evil example.

As to the withdrawal of the soldiers from M. BROUSSES' funeral cortege it was taken for granted that there had probably been some misunderstanding, and the subject was brought to the notice of the National Assembly for explanation or apology. But it was soon manifest that there had been no mistake; the Minister of War defended the conduct of the officers at the funeral, and justified the order of the Prefect of Lyons, and both officers and Prefect were sustained by a majority of the Assembly, the vote standing 413 to 251. So large a vote in favor of the action of the government proves that in the Assembly approval of the attempt to fix a stigma upon Voltairianism, that sympathy with the policy which aims at the rehabilitation of religion is not confined to the ranks of the Right, or to either or the monarchical parties.

In the foregoing acts the Christian religion in both Catholic and Protestant forms, is seen to enjoy the patronage of the government and a majority of the National Assembly. Other measures and movements reported are especially designed to cherish and strengthen CATHOLICISM as the religion of the country. The pilgrimages of last year to Lourdes and La Salette are quite outdone by the pilgrimages of the current year to the shrine of the Madonna at Paray-Le-Monial. So many as twenty thousand devotees have been seen gathered there in one day, and sometimes such vast multitudes have thronged the roads leading to the place as for hours to interrupt all travel for the opposite direction. All classes of the population join in the processions; ladies and gentlemen of the highest rank take part in them, and at the head of one column which lately left Paris were several members of President MACMAHON's staff. Especial efforts are made to awaken the interest of the soldiers in these religious demonstrations. Though these pilgrimages are largely Legitimist displays, and designed to strengthen the supporters of Count DE CHAMBORD, whom his adherents call HENRY V., they are by no means exclusively of that character, but are regarded with more or less favor by all Catholic Frenchmen who deem a revival of the old religion essential to the restoration of "moral order" and to the safety of society in France.

It would certainly be quite premature either from the pilgrimages or from the attempt of many French statesmen to stigmatize infidelity and render religion respectable to infer that the educated classes in France either are, or intend to become, more earnestly religious than they have heretofore been. By the events of their recent history they are more convinced than ever that religion is an excellent thing for the lower orders, and they know that the lower orders will not respect religion unless their betters set them an example. Prof. KARL HILLEBRAND, a German, who has lived twenty-five years in France, and has had excellent opportunities of studying the most influential classes of French society, in the little volume in which he reports his "Impressions and Experiences," says that, as regards religion indifference is the rule among educated people. The majority of educated Frenchmen, he testifies, hold at bottom the religious doctrines of Voltaire; a personal God and a personal continuance after death; and believing in so much they are satisfied. But not so cordially. As no Frenchman living in society would be contented with a civil marriage, so also it does not happen that children are brought up without confirmation and the communion, that the dying are left without the sacrament, that the dead are borne to the grave without the attendance of a priest, and in most families fast is kept on Friday, if only to set a good example before servants. Decency or propriety and common utility dictate the rule or principle which is conscientiously followed. To act differently seems to the average Frenchman of the middle class revolutionary and of bad example. Hence, if Mr. HILLEBRAND speaks truly, it is easy to understand why so large a proportion of the National Assembly approved of the conduct of the pious officers and sanctioned M. DUCRO's order. Though Voltairians themselves at heart they may yet have felt bound to ratify an order which virtually assigned to the Voltairian the burial of a dog for the edification of the common people. Perhaps there is as little in the proceeding as in the pilgrimages to encourage hopes of a successful republic in France.

THE Berlin *Volkszeitung* gives a most revolting picture of the life dragged out by slaves in Peru who are owned by Germans now living in Germany. One of these wretches has power over 1,100 coolies, who, under cover of the revolvers and the stripes of the whips of thirty slave overseers, work from early morning till late at night, year in and year out, not even having a respite on Sunday. Their food is two pounds of rice each day and nothing else. Many of them are loaded with chains, and at night all sleep in a stall surrounded by bull dogs, and most closely watched. In this manner—which recalls the outrageous conduct of Sonnenkamp in Auerbach's "Wills on the Rhine"—their tyrant has amassed a fortune of $18,000,000. In one year another German, who doubtless shouts with the loudest when "Freiheit und Licht" are the watchword, burned the corpse of thirty-six of these unfortunates merely to strike terror into the survivors, whose faith assures them that there is no resurrection for those whose bodies are thus disposed of. German Consuls in Peru, Cuba and Macao might do good service to humanity by looking into the matter.

THE London *Times* of July 2nd announces that several large firms at Wolverhampton are reducing their prices of finished iron. The reductions vary from 30 to 50 shillings per ton, but 40 shillings is the general fail. One firm reduced lowest price bars from 14 to 15 pounds sterling, and the others dropped the price of bars to 14 pounds sterling. Coke and charcoal sheets are reduced 50 shillings per ton.

A PHILADELPHIA paper makes a suggestion which is, on the whole, sensible. This is that schools should make a distinction between the younger and older pupils, giving to the former shorter sessions than to the latter, graduating them according to the ages of the children. This perhaps would be a good beginning of a habit of discrimination which a large number of teachers certainly do not possess.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANNUAL RECORD OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY for 1872. Edited by Spencer F. Baird, with the assistance of eminent men of Science. Published by Harper & Bros., New York. For sale by Gildenfenney & Hess, Pittsburgh.

Works of this character have a degree of permanency unlike many of the issues of the day. While the march of progress goes forward, in every branch of science, the *Record*, and kindred volumes, are like niches, or resting points, for the student to advance still higher. The success attending the first volume of this admirable series, will be enhanced by the publication of the second. The plan of the work is calculated to give "much in little;" every part containing valuable information, in condensed form. Astronomy, Geology, Meteorology, Mineralogy, Geography, Zoology, Botany, are presented in the repective departments of the same. Harpers deserve the thanks of the lovers of science for books of this kind.

THE HEIRESS OF SWEETWATER. By J. Thornton Randolph. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by John W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

Perhaps the crowning feature in this volume is the naturalness of the scenes and characters described in the romance. It is represented as full of thrilling incidents, narrated in a piquant and racy style. The book is much more handsomely robed than the publications of this house are usually.

A STRANGE STORY. By Sir. E. Bulwer Lytton Bart: author of "Pelham," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenney & Hess, Pittsburgh.

The productions of this prince of writers have reached a point in the literary world to blunt the pen of sharp and unfavorable criticism. Like the creations of every author, Bulwer's writings are not perfect—they are, however, highly finished in thought and style, betokening his superior cast of mind. This literary addition is issued at low rates, and within the reach of almost every one.

INSANITY IN ITS RELATIONS TO CRIME. A Text and a Commentary. By William A. Hammond, M. D. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This thin volume of 77 pp. embodies a vast amount of profound thought and careful research. Part of the essay appeared in Putnam's Magazine in 1870. The greater portion, however, is now first published. The book is divided into two parts—"The Text" and "The Commentary." Three remarkable instances of murder, under a peculiar form of insanity are presented, followed by a "Commentary" upon its different phases, both of a scientific and legal type. The work gives instances and types of insanity in its relations to crime that are as startling as remarkable. Just now it meets a want, and will impart information upon the insanity dodge of criminals, which is so often developed in our Courts.

I GO A-FISHING. By W. C. Prime. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenney & Hess, Pittsburgh.

The title of a work usually reveals its character but in this instance it hardly gives its admirable features as a literary production, while it contains almost everything, which the most enthusiastic disciple of Izaak Walton could imagine or desire in piscatory matters, it is interlarded with bits of travel and experience, like mosaics, for the chaste, beautiful, exquisite word-painting. Persons who look at angling, like viewing distant enchantments, will be inspired at the light and shades of the life of anglers. It is in fine, a book of rare interest, chiefly because no reader of the dullest type would fail to be interested in some of the many topics discussed.

FOODS. By Edward Smith, M. D., LL. B., F. R. S. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is the third volume of the "International Scientific Series," from eminent men of different countries. The aim of the publishers is to furnish scientific knowledge adapted to the non-scientific public, and free from technicalities, which has been admirably carried out thus far in the three volumes published. The author originally intended to treat diets in connection with foods, but was compelled to limit the volume to foods alone. In treating this subject, water and air are included because of their food and sanitary aspects. Part first, and the chief part, is on "Solid Foods," embracing animal foods and vegetable foods. Part second, treats of "Liquids," and third, briefly relates to "Gaseous Foods." The numerous diagrams, cuts and tables, facilitate the reading of the book. The classification of foods has been made on the simplest basis. It is a work of eminent practical features, and will afford the reader delightful reading, as well as be a source of instruction.

ANECDOTES OF PUBLIC MEN. By John W. Forney. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenney & Hess, Pittsburgh.

Much interest as the reader may attach to the sketches of favorite public men in the various departments of civil life, so graphically discussed in this volume, it gives a lively picture of the age, and of events of magnitude which have taken place in social and political life. Some of the illustrious characters may appear overdrawn, but we think the verdict of the reader will be generally in accord with the author's felicitous pen. One of the chief features of excellency is the variety of the sketches, and few will take up the book without feeling an interest in some of the distinguished men portrayed.

CRITIQUES AND ADDRESSES. By Thomas Henry Huxley, LL.D., F.R.S. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This work embodies some of the features of "Lay Sermons, Addresses and Reviews"—dealing chiefly in with educational, scientific and philosophical subjects. There is so much to admire in this volume that prejudiced minds are almost silenced from making uncharitable criticisms. The views of Huxley on some topics involve grave considerations to lovers of science, which honor Christianity and acts in harmony. These "Critiques and Addresses" clearly define Huxley's peculiar tenets, which the intelligent reader can best judge the merits of the same.

LONDON'S HEART. A novel. By Farjeon. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenney & Hess, Pittsburgh.

In this story we have pictured low life in London, in a thrilling style. The characters are drawn with precision, and a degree of vividness, which indicates the author's rare power as a writer of fiction.

DICKENS'S NEW STORIES. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. The works of Dickens are so widely known, and universally popular, that words of commendation are needless on his part.

THE HOUR AND THE MAN. By Harriet Martineau. "HE COMETH NOT, SHE SAID." By Annie Thomas. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenney & Hess, Pittsburgh.

These paper covered books comprise No. 393 and No. 396 of "Harper's Library of Select Novels." Both authors are well and widely known.

PERSONAL.

JOHN C. GRAY, JR., has been appointed Lecturer on Evidence for the ensuing Academic year at Harvard.

Minneapolis *Tribune*: "Andy Johnson has had the cholera; but it didn't last him long nor bother him much. It had about the same effect upon him as the impeachment trial. He has now left it in the hands of the people."

Grace Greenwood says: "The fact is, there are too many of us women. And there seems no relief for coming generations except through the heroic remedy of quietly putting all female infants out of the way. Nothing could be so good for the race except a long and glorious succession of Herods." And was it the female infants that Herod did the business for?

Vice President Wilson has only appeared once in public since his late paralytic stroke, and that was on the stand at the Fourth of July celebration at Natick. The paralysis which he received was on the right side of his face, affecting his sight and hearing, and dimming his mind. His physician says he will have his features all right by the opening of Congress if the General will leave work alone.

The Celt would seem from the following to be prevalent in the South and Central American Republics. Queen Victoria has appointed as Peruvian Consul at Belfast and Dublin Don Charles O'Connor and Don Hatton R. O'Kerny; and as Consul for Guatemala at Liverpool Don Hector Cavnania.

A young lady who is doing some climbing in the Catskills, has created a sensation with her Alpenstock, which is branded with the names of several of the Alps, two passed in the Pyrenees, many on the Scotch mountains, Mount Washington in New Hampshire, a peak of the Blue Ridge, and several localities in the Rocky mountains. The stick is nearly covered, and she has earned all the names by actual climbing.

Prof. Woodman of Dubuque is said to be the happy possessor of the finest cabinet of marine and geological specimens in the Mississippi valley, and one which includes the rarest collection of corals in the United States. It has gathered it himself, and values it at $15,000.

The Rev. George H. Hepworth, with an elegant yacht at his disposal, will spend the month of July at the isle of Shoals. John G. Whittier and Bret Harte are also expected there about the first of August.

Russia beats us on old men. One has just passed away at Nijni-Novgorod at the age of 121, having been born in 1746. He served as cook to Catherine II., and was in the ranks of the Russian army all through the campaign, from 1795 to 1814. His oldest son is 96.

While a party of young men were serenading Mr. Bloom, of New Orleans, the other night, that gentleman appeared and made a speech, in which he alluded to an old and faithful shot-gun. He was heartily cheered by the crowd. And several times shot at, but he escaped injury and managed to distribute some four hundred of buckshot pretty evenly among his admirers.

It is stated that the late William Whiting, of Massachusetts, declined all compensation for his services to the government during the war, and that his residence at Washington and his foreign tour on the most delicate secret mission.

Esquimaux Joe's wife declined to go back to the Polar regions, and was left at New London. Both she and her husband are entirely satisfied with temperate latitudes, and will settle as peaceful fisherman and wife in Massachusetts when the former gets back.

Wachtel is engaged for the season of 1874-75 for German and Italian opera in the United States, under the management of Max Strakosch.

In Ludenscheid, a butcher, named Geyer, twice married, has just celebrated at the same time his silver wedding and the baptism of his fourteenth child. He is himself one of a family of twenty-two.

Winsted is enlivened with a bit of gossip over the death of Barclay, a former citizen, recently died at Callao, Peru, after an absence of ten years. It was a case of elopement, Barclay deserting his lawful wife, who is still living in Winsted, and fleeting the country with Miss Jewett, a young woman at that time in his employ as tailoress. They have been buried in obscurity ever since, till now the death of both has thrown upon the cold charity of the world a seven-year-old waif of a boy, the fruit of their union. The boy has been supported for some time by a benevolent society at Callao, but its funds having run out, his relatives have been sought out in Connecticut, and efforts are making to get them to take charge of him.

A bit of romance crops out at Shaftsbury, Vermont, in the marriage of Nathaniel Olin, an old man of seventy years, to a woman who, years ago, had been the bride of his youth, but from whom he had been divorced. During this long interval Olin has lived in Ohio, and had two other wives, by one of whom he had a large family of children. But the first wife seems to have cherished a tender feeling toward him through all these long years, and remained single and loyal; and on a visit of Olin to his old home, last week, the two met, and the old flame revived, and the happy issuance of marriage was the satisfactory denouement.

The Iowa *State Register* tells of a Winterset man who came to Des Moines and celebrated the Fourth rather too freely, departing for home on the evening train. Arriving there he managed to attend to his "chores", after a fashion. While he kept perpendicular he could carry his load—as soon as he laid it down it wouldn't stay. To his wife's questions as to what ailed him, he replied: "Milk, wife, milk; that's what's the matter; drinked too much warm, and it soured on me." "Oh, yes," said the lady, "that story is all right, but that smell is rum." "Then the cussed old cow's probably been perforat'n in per'cence day," said the inebriate.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County District,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"O earth, lie heavily upon her eyes,
Seal her sweet eyes, weary of watching; earth.
Lie close around her, leave no room for mirth
With its harsh laughter, nor for sound of sighs.
She hath no questions, she hath no replies,
Hushed in and curtained with a blessed dearth
Of all that irked her from her hour of birth.
With stillness that is almost paradise.
Darkness more clear than noonday holdeth her.
Silence more musical than any song,
Even her very heart has ceased to stir;
Until the morning of eternity
Her rest shall not begin, nor end, but be.
And when she wakes she will not think it long."

In Kensington, Conn., one night last week, thieves not having the fear of God before them dug out the corner stone of the Methodist church and robbed it of the contents, valued at $8 or $9; than they visited the Presbyterian church, but found nothing worth taking.

A Milwaukee party went to Swayne's farm, on the lake shore, for a picnic last Sunday, and a young lady rambling around climbed a fence and alighted on the other side on the body of a dead man who had committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. An inquest showed the remains to be those of Gottfried Fischer, who has been missing since July 3.

Somebody says that politeness is like an air-cushion; although there is nothing in it, it eases the jolts wonderfully.

Young fellows on limited salaries, who desire to marry, should emigrate to Japan, where one can live in luxury for five cents a day.

A young lady wrote home a short note from a place where she was visiting, with the P. S., "You will see by my signature that I am married."

The second attempt to carry shad to California has succeeded. The Commissioner arrived July 24 at Sacramento with 25,000. By way of experiment 5,000 young shad were put into Salt Lake on the way over.

San Francisco is getting its first bunches of this season's grapes.

A good article of coffee has been raised in Ventura county, California.

Somebody says the Inman Steamship Company is reckless, but the Hartford *Courant* reminds this individual that the Inman has wrecked six vessels lately.

San Francisco is to have a chain gang, to utilize its vagrants and other criminals.

The crickets, which for weeks have been devastating Nevada, have almost entirely disappeared.

Bears are killed on Turkey creek, Colorado, and turkeys on Bear creek. The Muddy is a clear creek, and Clear creek is a muddy creek. Golden City is a mill city, and Mill City is not Golden City.

A ten year-old North Carolina girl died to gratify her curiosity to know how a little hanging felt.

A rich gold ledge is reported discovered at Salinas, Salt Lake.

Gun cotton, saturated with nitro-glycerine, is decided by the Coroner's jury to have caused the great explosion at Virginia City.

Sixteen thousand Texas cattle have used the triangulation signal pyramids of the Hayden Geographical and Geological Survey, set up in Colorado, as scratching posts during the present season.

The Indians in Eastern Oregon complain of hard times, like white people, and they say they cannot sell a single pony for anything like its value.

England raised 14,000,000 bushels of wheat a century ago—now 100,000,000. How came the increase about? Stated in part by the fact that, since 1837, she has imported over $150,000,000 worth of bones as fertilizers.

The *Journal du Havre* announces that a charming little steam yacht, made entirely of sheet copper, in a building yard of that city, for the Baroness de Rothschild, will shortly be launched in the basin of the Eure. It is destined to navigate the Lake of Geneva, and will be sent to that city by railway. It is twenty-two yards long by 3.20 in the beam.

There have been several large fires in cotton mills in England this summer, where the damage has been from £12,000 to £20,000.

The Reliot (Wis.) Iron Works have now a pay roll of some $7,000 a month, have recently put up a single job worth $37,500; not long since put up a paper mill in New Hampshire, and are sending work all over the country.

Work on the new postoffice in New York is going forward in the most rapid manner, and it is expected that the attic, roof and domes will be erected during the coming fall and winter. The interior iron and mason work is completed to the base of the roof, and the stone for the fourth story is coming in rapidly. About three hundred men are now employed on the building.

The catch of salmon in Oregon this season is very large, and all the fisheries are employing large numbers of men. One Portland man will send away 28,000 cases before the close of the season, which will be about the 1st of August.

A Rochester man was about to throw into the river, the other night, what seemed to be a mutilated human body. The horrified spectators, suspected murder most foul, summoned the police, and, as the body did not sink, they went out in boats to recover it. It was indeed a human body—that of a beautiful woman—nude and unearthly white, but when they drew it in and discovered that it was a broken plaster cast of Powers' "Greek Slave," horror gave place to other feelings, and the vigilant officers made no attempt to arrest the murderer.

St. Paul and Minneapolis are rivals for the Military Department headquarters. This will be a trial to the loving heart of Uncle Samuel, who could be happy with either were t'other dear charmer away.

Past finding out are the vagaries of official judgment indicated in by the dramatic censors of France. Recently one of them in a populous province interdicted the performance of Lucretia Borgia because of its impiety and impurity. Yet this same inconsistent official gives the freest possible license to the operas of Offenbach and Herve, and pronounces commendable the plays of the younger Dumas, and nods approval over the worst dramas of Sardou.

Here is the latest gush from an Atlantic paper: "At last the hot season is upon us. June's last breeze has swept through her fleecy hair, and her cheeks are aflame with July's hot breath. Delicious Spring, with her dew eyes and pink and pink face, lies adead, garlanded with her own violets; and bold-faced Summer, sweltering and dust-begrimed, has come hurrying from the South."

A Baptist minister solemnized a Chinese wedding in a Presbyterian church, in San Diego, California, recently, and not long after the bride was arrested for grand larceny.

The Taunton *Republican* claims that Dighton is the banner strawberry town of New England. It says: "The aggregate quantity shipped as freight on the railroad for the past three weeks to Boston was as follows: Total number of crates, 1872, weighing 144,180 pounds, or over seventy-two tons of strawberries. Reduced to bushels, they measure 2,526 bushels."

Journalistic axiom—When a bustling, self-confident person comes on to a newspaper and tells all hands that he is going to make things hum, he doesn't usually stay at it long enough for the wings to grow.

A new and successful method of deodorizing sewage has been tested in Dublin, the process consisting in adding a gallon of sewage to 40 gallons of sewage with pounds of clay treated with sulphuric acid, and 168 pounds of slaked lime. In a short time a deposit is formed of the highest value as manure, while the supernatant liquid is perfectly clear and innocuous.

Several graceful Memphis cavaliers talk of getting up moonlight tournaments for the purpose of displaying their skill in punching bean-poles through four tarred hoops. God save the right!

Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*: "We are told of a gentleman in this section who, though only twenty-eight years of age, recently married his fourth wife. The three previous ones died, each leaving two children."

A Sioux chief, after following a surveying party on the Northern Pacific for some days, mildly remarked that they might go on, for he'd be d——d if he'd freeze to death for what hair there was in that crowd.

An old gentleman living in Maine has a dozen of sherry, bottled by his father upward of forty years ago. He intends that it shall be drank at his golden wedding.

Importance of Healthy Blood.

Every drop of blood that circulates through the veins eventually becomes a solid particle of the body. Flesh, bone and muscle are merely solidified blood, and upon the quality of the blood depends the correction of the whole physical system. Unless the liquid material by which the human substance is renewed and sustained is pure and nutritious it is impossible that the body can be healthy and strong. One of the most important properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is that of improving the condition of the vital fluid when infected or impoverished. Acting directly and powerfully upon the stomach, in which the manufacture of the blood is commenced, and upon the liver which secrets a fluid next in importance to the stream of life itself, this powerful vegetable tonic and depurent has an immense indirect influence upon the circulation. Hence the extraordinary cures wrought by the Bitters in cases of general debility, malarious fevers, rheumatism, biliousness, constipation, &c.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to September 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent, compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Boks of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, O. Follansbee, Reuben Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

Messrs. DAVID E. PARK, ANDREW D. SMITH and DAVID M. SMITH having disposed of their interests in the Black Diamond Steel Works, and will continue the same under the name and style of PARK, BROTHER & CO.

DAVID E. PARK,
JAMES PARK,
ANDREW D. SMITH,
CHARLES L. CALDWELL,
DAVID M. SMITH,
R. C. GRAY.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1873.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have associated themselves for the purpose of conducting the business of the Black Diamond Steel Works, and will continue the same under the name and style of PARK, BROTHER & CO.

JAMES PARK, JR.,
CHARLES L. CALDWELL,
W. S. KENNEDY,
D. C. CLEAVE,
R. C. GRAY,
D. PARK.

Pittsburgh, July 10, 1873.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SAML. CLARKE & SON in the Coal Business, was dissolved on the 5th inst., by mutual consent.

SAML. CLARKE.

The business will be settled and carried on in future by J. W. CLARKE.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1873.

EDUCATIONAL.

NEWELL INSTITUTE.

LADIES' DIVISION—255 Penn Avenue.
BOYS' DIVISION — 47 Seventh Street.

This well known Institute will Re-Open on MONDAY, September 8th. For terms, &c., see catalogues at the Music and Book Stores, or address Principal of Ten Hours. Discipline and management, as heretofore, is the same as in all well-regulated schools.

The fine airy rooms of No. 47 Seventh street are now being fitted up for the Boys' Division.

Applications received from September 1st at No. 255 Penn avenue.

J. R. NEWELL, Principal.

Pennsylvania Female College
PITTSBURGH, PA.

To be Opened on WEDNESDAY, September 17th, supplied with experienced and competent Professors and Instructors. Provisions made for a thorough liberal education. Degrees conferred upon completion of course. Parties desiring students received. Constant and safe gaslighting equipments. Buildings unsurpassed for location, beauty and comfort.

For further information apply to James Black, D. D., President of Faculty, Fifth avenue, or to any one of the following named Trustees: Jas. Laughlin, Robert Hamilton, Wm. McCandless, Jr., Hugh McMillin, J. P. Sterritt, Rev. Drs. Howard, Wilson, Brown, Dr. Jas. King, Major Frew, & c.

Refer also to the following patrons. Hon. Rbt. Mc Junkin, Butler, Pa.; Hon. Wm. McCalmont, Franklin, Pa.; Hon. G. W. Scofield, Warren, Pa.; David Miller, Esq., Xenia, Ohio; Dr. J. F. Hutchinson, Madison, Ind.

MWF

Mosquito Bars,

LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS,
METROPOLITAN SPRING BEDS.
Upholstering of all Kinds.

H. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION
ON THE
ESTATE OF ROBERT CLUGSTON,

Deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement; and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate will make payment of the same to either of the undersigned.

HENRY R. CLUGSTON,
Wilkins township,
ALEX. HLANIGAN,
Court House, Pittsburgh.

ADMINISTRATION

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Geo. I. Whitney,

Broker and Notary Public

Notes, Stocks and Bonds

ALSO,

GOLD.

Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.

Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for a Low Rate.

Notarial Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 17, 1873.

The money market of Pittsburgh remains dull and uninteresting, the banks taking care of all customers whose paper is considered safe. Outside capitalists seem to have money to lend, but want full rates if they take paper maturing during the fall months. Some manufacturing establishments who are usually large borrowers, are taking advantage of the present ease to provide themselves with money on four months notes, which will carry them into the middle of November, and over the anticipated squeeze at the beginning of that month.

—The government bond market continues strong, with few offerings. ♣A member of the Syndicate writes that the Berlin government has bought in London $2,000,000 of United States securities. The amount reported as purchased before was $10,000,000, a part of which was six per cent. bonds, So that the German government has now taken $12,000,000 of various sorts of United States bonds within the past few weeks.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Company the President was authorized to effect a settlement of the matters in dispute between the company and the Union Pacific Railroad. The company require one and a half million dollars, and the President is authorized to negotiate a loan to the extent of $700,000 by mortgaging the real estate of the company at San Francisco. The effect of this announcement has been to break the price of the stock.

—There seems to be a general feeling that prices will improve, and that we are to have a more active market. Since the accession of Commodore Vanderbilt to the Presidency of Lake Shore there has been a resuscitation of that stock, and holders anticipate a movement soon similar to that effected by the Commodore in New York Central. Another prospect is said to be about opening for Western Union under the same management. Erie bids fair to resume its place on the active list of speculative stocks, judging from the late peculiarity of the movement in London.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Eve.
1881	119½
1862	117½
1864	117¾
1865	118¾
1865, new	117¾
1867	118¾
1868	118¾
10-40s	114¾
New 5s	115¾
Coupon 5s	115½
Currency 6s	124¾
Tennessees, old	87½
Tennessees, new	89¾
South Carolinas, July	27
North Carolinas, old	27
North Carolinas, new	15
Missouris	93½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Coupon 6s, 1881	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1864	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	118¾
United States 10-40s	114¾
United States 6-20s, January and July, 1865	118¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	118¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118¾
Currency Sixes	124¾

—The rates for the new fifty-cent note have been prepared at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, and the printing will be commenced next week, though it will be probably ten days before the note will be issued to the public. The new note will be about a quarter of an inch shorter than that now in circulation, and a quarter of an inch wider, its dimensions being 2¾ inches long by 2 inches wide. On the face of the note, left hand side, is a vignette head of Salmon P. Chase, who was Secretary of the Treasury in 1861-4, and a former Governor of the State of Massachusetts. On the right of the note is a section of geometrical work, with the words "fifty cents" in waite letters engraved across the face. The story or lettering on the note is the same as on the present issue, with the exception of the words "receivable for all United States stamps" at the bottom of the old note, which are omitted on the new one. The seal is printed in the center of the face, and is enclosed in cycloidal work, a new feature upon fractional currency. The back of the note (which will be printed in New York) will be in green. It is made up of geometrical lathe work and scrolls. On the right hand corner the word "cents," found on the old note, is omitted, and the numeral "50" takes its place. The date of the passage of the act authorizing the issue is omitted from the face of the new note and put upon the back thereof. On the left-hand side of the back there is an open space to show the fiber in the paper, and it will not be shown on the face as much as in the old note. The new note, of course, will take the place of the one now in circulation, as the present issue has been counterfeited, although not to any great extent. No other new fractional currency will be issued at present.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

July 17, 1873.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	116	116	116	115¾	115¾
Canton					
Western Union Telegraph	90¾	90¾	90	90¾	90¾
Quicksilver					
Pacific Mail	38¾			38½	38¾
Adams Express	74½				
Wells-Fargo Express	74½				
American Express	63½				
United States Express	76				
New York Central	104¾			104¾	104¾
Erie					
Michigan Central	92¾				94
Illinois Central	94			94	94¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87½				
Chicago and N. W.	71			71	71
Chic. and N. W. pref.	81½				
Rock Island	110¾			110¾	110¾
St. Paul	63¾				
St. Paul pref.	74			74	
Wabash	71				71¾
Wabash pref.					
Fort Wayne	93			93¾	
Ohio and Mississippi	40¾			40¾	40¾
Union Pacific	88			88½	88¾
Chicago and Alton	108¾			109	
Chicago and Alton pref.					
Boston, Hart. and Erie	3½				
Harlem	125				
New Jersey Central	93			93¼	93¼
L. C. and L. Co.	93			93	93½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	40¾			40¾	
Iron Mountain					
Atlantic Mail					

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 82 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Pennsylvania R.R.	54¾
Reading	35¾
United Companies	121½
Northern Central	57
Lehigh Valley	61¾
Empire Transport'n	56¾
Philadelphia & Erie	24¾
Pennsylv'a receipts	54¾
Pittsburgh 5s	79
N. Y. & N. R. 7-30s	97
Central Transport'n	47

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, July 18, 1873. }

REMARKS.—The weather is extremely sultry, with indications of more rain.

There seems to be a better feeling in the markets and we hope are many days to chronicle a decided improvement in trade generally.

The flour trade was reported very active for choice western brands and prime city mills manufacture.

The grain market shows signs of renewed life, but little will be done until after harvest, either in wheat, rye or oats, as much depends upon the condition in which the crops are housed.

There has been a sharp advance in wool in this market, and it now seems that the difference in the views of sellers and buyers had been settled, and that in the future trade would move along smoothly.

Bacon and provisions continue active and dealers report the market in a most satisfactory state. The stocks on hand are ample of the choicest quality.

The grocery trade is moderately active, particularly for sweets and coffees. Those in want of stocks should procure them now.

Butter and eggs are in fair supply and prices rule the same as at last quotations.

New apples are coming in freely and are improving in quality, but somehow manage to keep up in price. Old stock have about disappeared.

The vegetable and fruit markets are fully supplied. For prices call on the dealers.

The receipts of hay by river for the past week has been between six and seven hundred bales, and six hundred are on the way here. By rail the arrivals are fair and altogether the supply seems to be well up to the demand. Three weeks ago hay ruled dull with more on sale than wanted. Now the surplus has been worked off and the market exhibits more firmness at an advance of about $3 00 per ton. Choice timothy and clover quotable at $20 00, several sales taking place at that figure. The lower grades are doing better, but not in as good demand as choice. Common to fair quotable from $8 00 to $18 00 per ton. Receipts of loose at Allegheny Diamond small, most of the farmers having work which keeps them at home. Old hay, choice, sold this morning at from $22 00 to $38 00 per ton. Some new hay offering, but generally heavy and green and dull sale from $25 00 to $28 00.

Below we give the receipts of the principal articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours, by rail and river:

Flour, bbls	1,061	Apples, obls	24
Cheese, lbs	37	Corn, sks	340
Oats, sks	1,200	Potatoes, sks	30
Chickens, coops	147	Butter, crocks	147

We omit extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, July 18, 1873. }

REMARKS.—The market shows no signs of change, the prices demanded being about the same as the ♂ previously ruling. When the long looked for "good time" will come we are not prophet enough to tell.

CRUDE.

Market quiet, buyers and sellers being disposed to operate. The market is nominally 5¼@5⅝c per gallon. We hear of no sales here. At Parker's 2,000 bbls were sold at $1 98. For further information see dispatcher.

REFINED.

This market is in about the same state as crude. We heard of no sales for any delivery, the demand being entirely local. We quote spot at 14¾@14¾c; Philadelphia 18c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firm; city make $2 25; country $2 15.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 17.—The *Herald* says: The market was firm and closed with an upward tendency. Petroleum market closed at $2 dead 10. Oil City was firm at $2 10. Parker's firm at $1 95 at the close. Titusville quoted at $2 00. Small lots of refined market was 83½c in bulk and 13¾c in bbls. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$2 05
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....2 07½
1,500 bbls upper road, regular.....2 10
1,000 bbls upper road, regular.....2 12½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot.....2 10
500 bbls Parker's, spot.....1 98
250 bbls Tidioute, spot.....1 90
150 bbls Tidioute, spot.....1 95

NEW YORK, July 17, closing 16.—Crude in bulk 13¾@8c; July delivery the latter price asked. Refined steady at 25½c and closed at 25c; 5,000 bbls spot at 17¾c; tumored sales of 5,000 bbls August. Cases 32c. Philadelphia delivery firmer; sales refined 5,000 bbls August at 18¾c; 10,000 bbls October at 18¾c.

OIL CITY, July 17.—Market dull at $2 05.

TITUSVILLE, July 17.—Market a little stronger but inactive at $2 05@2 06 cash.

TIDIOUTE, July 17.—Market firm and unchanged; sales at $1 95.

ROUSEVILLE, July 17.—Market quiet and dull; prices declined to $1 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 17.—Market quiet at $1 80@1 85.

PARKER'S, July 17.—Market $1 90@1 05 and quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Market steady; S. W. 18½; crude 12½c in bbls; cases 22½@23c; futures 18¼@18¾.

[By Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Refined 18¾c; futures 8c; crude 12½c in bbls; bbls 12½c.

PARKER'S, July 17.—Market quiet and little doing at $1 90@1 95.

FOXBURG, July 17.—Market quiet; no transactions as yet; $1 90 bid.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	929
H McKelvey	Vesta Refinery	214
H McKelvey	Star O W	637
Parker, T. & Co	Star O W	80
R Stevenson	Radiant O W	623
Fisher Bros	Riverside O W	145
R Stevenson	Everrise O W	714
Hutchison	Peerless O W	163
B S Duncan	Penn O W	74
B S Duncan	Penn O W	455
Fisher Bros	Petrolia O W	452
Jos Fusnnell	Model O W	463
J N Duncan	Union O W	457
W Stevenson	Eagle O W	623
Fisher Bros	Cosmos O W	464
J B Duncan	Cosmos O W	153
B S Duncan	American O W	385
B S Duncan	American O W	419
B S Duncan	American O W	387

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	229	Petrolite O W	162
Vesta O W	314	Model O W	481
Fisher Bros	717	Iron City O W	457
Radiant O W	623	Eagle O W	633
Riverside O W	148	Cosmos O W	464
Peerless O W	474	Cosmos O W	30
Penn O W	602	American O W	1,221
Total			9,021

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. W. P. B. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN STATION, July 16, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H S A Stewart	John P Logan, Philada	371
Central Ref. Co	John P Logan, Philada	250
Lockhart, F & Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	45
Standard Ref Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	59
Braun & Wagner	Waring, R & Co, Phila	251
Chips Ref Co	Tack Bros, Phila	368
Vesta O W	Waring, R & Co, Phila	1,250
Total		3,100

NEW YORK HOP MARKET.

July 16.—The market is quiet, with but few transactions. Sales reach about 200 bales American and foreign at 40@50c for domestic, and 32@45c for foreign. We note the following in reference to the English crop:

HORSOUM, June 30.—The accounts from the plantations are satisfactory, the weather during the past week, though at times insufficiently warm, having promoted considerably the growth of the bine. Vermin, however, is still prevalent, but not to any greater extent. There is less demand for most descriptions of hops, and prices on the whole exhibit symptoms of weakness. East Kent goldings, 6 cwt 11s; 5 cwt, 12s; 4 cwt, 12s 6d; Mid-Kents, 12 10s@16 10s; Sussex, 12 6s@15 15s; Worcesters, 6@7 10s; Farnhams and country, 4@5 15s@7 7s; farnhams, 12 3s@4 10s; new Bavarias, 4@4 5s; new Alsace, 6 10@6 17; and Americans, 1s@1 2s 6d per lb. Messrs. Wooldridge & Sons report that with a few exceptional districts where vermin lingers, the general progress of the plantations is satisfactory. The market is dull. Continental reports are very favorable.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 16.—The only feature of note in the market is the firm stand that foreign has taken in consequence of the reports of an advance on the part of sellers, and a large sales of that description are now pending, and in all probability the last of the week will see them consummated. Domestic is in very fair demand, but the stock is still limited, owing to the backwardness of farmers in sending their wools forward. In Michigan and Ohio the producers are asking 62½@65c, while the top market price here for the latter is only 50c. California and Texas continue to arrive very slowly. The sales comprise 30 bales spring California at 25@26c; 3,000 lbs d-b, 28c; 4,000 lbs burry fall do, 17c; 20,000 lbs X and XX Ohio fleece, 46@48c; 7,000 lbs combing do, 46c; 7,000 lbs scoured do, 45@50c; 20,000 lbs Georgia, 25c; 4,000 lbs super pulled, 43½c; 2,000 lbs awashed X do, 44c.—*Commercial List.*

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, July 17, 1873. }

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules. No.
Thursday, July 10	1,080	3,295	1,400	15	
Friday, July 11	2,076	2,800	2,400	20	17
Saturday, 12	900	2,200	2,000	13	17
Sunday, 13	2,052	3,425	900	60	
Monday, 14	2,700	2,500	2,500	14	
Tuesday, 15	468	200	1,000	15	
Wednesday, July 16	1,224	700	3,600	15	
Total	9,496	13,650	14,400	150	34
Last week	718	12,200	4,300	180	68

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules. No.
Thursday, July 10	1,826	3,100	2,400	30	
Friday, July 11	774	1,200	1,200	15	
Saturday, July 12	1,934	2,900	2,900	30	17
Monday, July 14	1,764	4,800	1,000	45	17
Tuesday, July 15	1,224	1,700	1,800	15	
Wednesday, July 16	698	1,000	2,000	15	
Total	8,220	15,200	12,400	125	34
Last week	7,604	19,101	10,400	265	68

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day have been heavy of through and fair of stock intended for this place. The quality is generally that of common and medium grades, with a sprinkling of prime and extra cattle. On Friday last we noted that trade was closing firm, with everything sold and closed out. This state of affairs caused a good feeling to rule, and sellers looked forward to this week for a fair market. In this they have not been disappointed. Advices from the East proved to be of a favorable character, and coupled with the fact that there was not a heavy run on the market made holders sanguine of a good trade. The attendance of buyers is good, all the small towns of the interior of the state being represented. The market opened on Monday at about last week's prices, but not many cattle changed hands, and the market closed in the evening about as it opened—firm. On Tuesday there was an increased attendance of buyers, who at once took hold freely and trade ruled active throughout the day closing firm. The number of sales made was quite large and the market more active for a Tuesday than it has been for some months. On Wednesday the arrivals were fair but not heavy enough to cause any disposition of the part of buyers to bear down as is usually the case in time of heavy receipts. Trade, though more slow than on Tuesday, was good and prices about the same. All the Western men seem to be satisfied with the market, and we noticed less growling about the condition of trade than usual. To-day takes two good markets in succession that we have had, and dealers speak less encouragingly about the future, fearing that reports of good trade will bring an increased supply of stock.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth $6 50; extra 1,300 lb steers $6 25@6 40; prime 1,200 lb steers $5 75@6 25; fair 1,100 lb steers $5 25@5 50; common 1,000 lb steers $4 25@5 00.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs for the week have been fair, and not more than enough to meet the demand. Prices at the time of our last weekly report were for prime Philadelphia hogs to be selling from $4 80 to $4 90 and extra light hogs weighing from 175 to 200 lbs at $5 00. The market since then has improved some, the feeling is better, sales are made more readily and prices are higher. The best demand is for light hogs, which during the summer season sells better and quicker than heavy stock. Usually heavy hogs bring the most money. Sometimes the difference being from 50 to 75c per one hundred pounds. Now prices are about together, light, bringing about as much as heavy. On Wednesday trade ruled active and sales were made at $5 30 and $5 35, which shows an advance of 40c per hundred pounds over quotations of last week. At noon most of the stock in the yards was sold and the market was firm and steady.

PACES.

Extra Philadelphia $5 35; prime do $5 20 to $5 30; prime light hogs $5 15 to $5 25; roughs $4 20 to $5 00.

Sheep.

The run of sheep for the week fair and considerably in excess of last week. The quality of the sheep generally common, very few extra 100 lbs stock offering. The sales made on the East are of a favorable character and we have to note an active and firm market. The demand is good and sheep sell as fast as they arrive. At noon Wednesday the pens were pretty well cleaned of stock and decidedly of the opinion that trade will rule firm and steady until the close. Prices are about the same as last week, or ⅛c higher than two weeks ago. Prime sheep are sought after and bring better prices relatively than the common grades. Following are the current rates:

Extra, 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 40 to $5 50; extra, 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 35; prime, 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 00 to $5 10; common, $4 50 to $4 90.

Cattle Sales.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO., SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	21,250	$3 80	30	23,080	$4 15
6	6,080	3 80	30	23,850	4 12
20	19,500	3 80	17	19,270	4 10
17	19,040	3 85	17	19,530	4 15
17	20,050	3 87	2	2,300	4 10
5	5,250	3 90	20	19,980	4 15
2	4,300	4 00	15	7,640	4 15
4	4,340	3 70	1	1,040	4 25
2	2,430	3 75	1	1,060	4 25
5	5,200	3 70	4	4,170	4 30
10	21,050	4 00	14	22,500	4 30
18	18,300	3 90	18	19,980	4 30
18	19,800	3 75	18	19,800	4 30
18	22,200	3 75	18	19,970	4 25
18	20,000	3 80	18	19,800	4 30
19	20,600	3 80	20	22,000	4 30

HAZELWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

20	18,820	3 80	18	19,400	$4 30
23	21,980	3 80	18	19,360	4 30
bulls	4,940	3 00	17	19,170	4 30
17	19,000	3 80	17	19,100	4 30
17	20,050	3 80			

BOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

13	12,980	$3 00	14	13,920	$4 50
19	20,010	4 00	19	19,000	4 50
19	20,300	4 00	19	19,000	4 50
1	1,000	4 00	2	2,000	4 50
4	3,893	4 00	3	2,970	4 60
1	1,020	3 75	5	5,080	4 00
20	20,200	3 80	19	19,580	4 50
18	22,340	4 00	18	19,980	4 50
20	20,810	4 00	17	20,510	4 15
15	17,660	3 75	3	3,216	4 00
20	20,030	3 90	4	4,040	4 50
24	23,991	4 25	18	19,960	4 25
4	19,420	4 00	4	3,470	4 50
18	19,700	3 75	9	10,240	4 50
4	4,400	4 00	5	5,000	4 50
26	43,260	3 80			

SADLER, HEVENS & CO. SOLD

17	19,030	$3 87	17	19,390	$4 87
6	5,170	3 90	17	17,300	4 35
4	1,010	3 80	6	6,730	3 87
17	17,240	3 75	17	19,340	4 35
41	44,940	4 00	12	21,000	4 75
5	5,260	4 00	5	5,000	4 50
17	22,000	3 80	18	21,210	4 60
20	20,000	3 80	20	21,960	4 50
20	20,120	4 00	34	38,940	4 50
20	21,270	4 00	34	38,940	4 50
66	79,540	3 90	12	13,300	4 75
66	79,540	3 90	25	per cwt	7 00
4	4,180	4 00	1	1,200	4 00
14	16,460	4 00	2	2,400	4 00
15	17,280	3 20	16	16,950	4 00
1	1,200	4 00	1	1,070	4 00
13	14,250	3 60	3	3,420	4 00
19	19,780	3 90	3	2,400	4 00
14	21,470	4 00	8	8,970	4 00
23	24,400	4 00	8	22,500	4 75
61	78,980	4 00	21	19,840	4 00
18	18,960	3 90	18	22,960	4 15
27	32,940	3 60	7	8,510	4 00
27	27,000	3 90	25	27,300	4 00
13	12,470	3 90	13	19,200	3 90
19	19,520	3 90	18	19,440	4 00
21	20,010	3 90	18	20,430	4 00
64	60,980	3 90	3	3,000	4 00
54	59,470	3 90	24	27,000	4 75
15	18,880	3 90	32	41,150	4 15
1	1,350	3 50			

Hogs.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
19	16,850	$5 30	10	8,620	$5 35
19	19,980	5 20	19	19,980	5 30
15	1,500	5 50	187	43,170	5 00
19	22,000	5 25	19	19,980	5 30
20	2,200	5 10	20	6,000	5 00
20	3,500	5 00	20	11,200	5 25
8	1,680	5 00	94	22,771	5 00
20	3,500	5 00	20	11,200	5 25
48	11,200	5 25	52	11,480	5 40

HAZELWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

261	66,620	$5 10			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

233	54,190	$5 10	110	17,880	$4 90
87	24,230	5 20	105	23,160	5 00
87	23,230	5 20	105	24,020	5 00
87	17,440	5 10	84	20,180	5 12
87	17,440	5 10	84	20,020	5 10
58	11,250	5 10	58	11,500	5 00
58	18,170	5 15	7	1,680	5 00
91	21,380	5 25	7	1,600	5 00
7	980	5 00	7	1,240	5 00
54	7,340	5 00	51	10,940	5 10
54	7,340	5 00	54	10,940	5 10
54	16,200	5 25	113	21,660	5 15
54	24,360	5 25			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

108	20,980	$4 70	108	22,080	$4 90
87	22,150	4 90	114	21,970	4 60
117	23,410	4 75	117	23,670	4 75
4	4,080	4 50	5	810	4 75
50	12,420	4 60	90	20,160	4 75
50	12,420	4 60	90	5,940	4 85
50	6,370	4 90	30	6,840	4 90
50	12,420	4 80	91	23,840	4 90
91	22,370	4 80	70	13,460	4 90
70	9,440	4 80	70	13,460	4 90
126	26,190	4 65	117	21,600	4 90
117	22,940	4 80	97	19,060	4 85
97	19,310	4 70	94	19,010	4 90
97	19,500	4 80	94	19,010	4 90
97	19,500	4 80	94	19,010	4 90
93	21,260	4 70	94	19,010	4 90
93	21,260	4 80

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Revolution in Spain.

MADRID, July 17.—The new republic will be presented to the Cortes for action to-day. The report of the capture of Estella by the Carlists is confirmed. Contreras has led a forced loan of $50,000 on the citizens of Carthage. The Carlists are marching on Logrono. The International Society of Barcelona has been dissolved. The authorities are apprehensive of an outbreak at Valencia. The commander of the garrison there has been ordered to use every measure of precaution to maintain order.

Entry of Don Carlos Into Spain.

N. Y. Herald Special.

BAYONNE, July 17.—The following comes from Zogarramurdy by express: At ten o'clock Wednesday morning Don Carlos entered Spain amidst indescribable enthusiasm. Starting from Pau and Bayonne he reached Ustaritz at five in the morning on horseback, accompanied by two French Legitimatists, one Carlist officer, and four correspondents, and left immediately for the Spanish frontier. The party wore no arms or uniforms, all being in citizens' clothes and carrying a foreign passport, but not a single gendarme was encountered. A halt was made at a small inn on the Spanish side of the line, near the foot of the Peña Plata. The Marquis of Valdespinas and Gen. Lizzarsga were waiting with a staff and escort. All kissed the hands of the King. Here Don Carlos donned a Biscayan costume. The party proceeded to Zogerramurdy, where several thousand Carlist troops were encamped. A Te Deum was chanted in the church, and after the religious ceremony nearly every soldier kissed the King's hand. All the Republican prisoners were released, cannons of the fort fired, and the day given up to universal hilarity. There are four Spanish troops here, but the main force is under Eseo, on the coast of Biscay, to cover the landing of Carlist ccss of arms and ammunition from English ships. A proclamation has just been issued, which says: Carlos says he will now fight with them.

Queen Victoria's Reply to the Commons on the Subject of Arbitration.

LONDON, July 17.—In the House of Commons this evening E. T. Hon. Lord Otho Fitzgerald, member for Kildare county, produced and had read the Queen's reply to the address of the Commons on the subject of International Arbitration, as follows:

I have received the address of my faithful Commons, praying that I would be graciously pleased to instruct my principal Secretary to make such communication with foreign powers with a view to further improve international law and establish a general and permanent system of arbitration. I am sensible of the force of the philanthropic motive dictating that address, and I am always desirous to extend the practice of closing international controversies by their submission to impartial friends, and to encourage the establishment of rules intended for the equal benefit of all. I shall continue to pursue a similar course, with due regard to time and opportunity, whenever it is likely to be attended with advantage.

The House received the document with hearty cheers.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

BAYONNE, July 17.—Don Carlos has issued an order that the Cure of Santa Cruz be treated as a rebel.

BRUSSELS, July 17.—Ex Queen Isabella of Spain arrived in the city to-day.

FLORENCE, July 17.—The Prefect of Perugia has forbidden pilgrimages to the Cathedral of Assisi for sanitary reasons.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 17, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced to 3½ per cent, now 4½ per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £37,000. Consols for money 92 9-16@92 5-8; for account 92 5-8@92¾. American securities—5-20s, 1865, 93½; 5-20s, 1867, 93¼; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 89¼; Erie 40¾.

FRANKFORT, July 17.—5 P. M.—Specie in the Bank of France increased one million francs during the past week. Rentes closed steady.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 8⅝d; Orleans 9d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales; American 6,750 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s. Flour 27s 6d@s 6d. Corn 27s 3d@s 6d.

ANTWERP, July 16.—Refined petroleum 38¾ francs.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

Yale Wins Both the Freshman and University Races.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 17.—The regatta to-day was a success in every detail. The weather was cool, and although it sprinkled occasionally things generally were conducive to sustaining the good humor of the large crowd that flocked by rail and carriage to the scene of contest, on the Connecticut, five miles south of the city. The water was as smooth as could be desired, and there was nothing that the most fastidious oarsmen could object to in any respect.

THE FRESHMAN RACE.

timed to begin at three o'clock, did not come off till seventeen minutes past four, when a successful start was made, the Harvard taking the lead, but she was soon left in the rear by the Yale and Amherst, and Yale finally passed the stake boat ahead, gaining the race in seventeen minutes and fifty-three seconds. Amherst came in in seventeen minutes and thirty-four and one-half seconds, and Harvard bringing up the rear in twenty-three minutes and twenty-four seconds.

THE UNIVERSITY RACE.

The start in the University race was made at about six o'clock. It was a hotly contested affair, and it at first appeared that Harvard had won, and by mistake the colors were adjudged to her. The error soon became evident, however, and Yale was finally announced winner. Time: Yale, sixteen minutes fifty-nine seconds; Wesleyan, seventeen minutes one second; Harvard, seventeen minutes, eleven seconds; Dartmouth, seventeen minutes twenty-seven and one-half seconds; Amherst, seventeen minutes twenty-two seconds. Quarter-mile—strength, fifty-three and three-quarter seconds; Bowdoin, eighteen minutes seven and three-quarter seconds; Massachusetts Agricultural, eighteen minutes nineteen and three-quarter seconds; Strength, eighteen minutes twenty-four seconds; Trinity, eighteen minutes forty-two seconds; Williams, nineteen minutes twenty-five and one-half seconds.

THE SCENE DESCRIBED.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The *Tribune* furnishes the following description of the scene at the University race: Notable for its progressiveness was the spirit that this afternoon thronged the riverbanks, stretching along for two miles to the finish and its grand stand. Over the breadth of the long meadow, a gentle undulating plain, was scattered vehicles of every kind and age, and fringing the bank clusters of gaily dressed ladies in all the scenery of their favorite colors. The majority of the thousands present were of the humbler class, and that noble disregard of the picturesque which is so characteristic of the Anglo Saxon race, and patiently waited, through a few drops of rain sent everybody to their carriages. Then there were those by the side of the river that brought everybody to their feet and the bank again, by the way of the start race. Then we knew by the peculiar yell from the bank opposite that Yale was leading, and that the only other perspective three centipedes, one with a suggestion of blue, another with pinkish, knew Yale had won. Yet there was but little enthusiasm. Somehow we all accepted the result of the Freshman race as foregone conclusion. Then we all waited for the real feature of the afternoon. A shout on the opposite bank, where the band had been playing a number of things but nothing intelligibly, proved to all but to our feet with more or less excitement. The great race was coming. It came with a faint tumult, increasing, along the opposite side into the roars of "rah" and yells of "Yale" and then after one more agony for the uttermost a chip, a toothpick drifted into sight on the broad surface of the river. At this utterly novel sight we all went into convulsions. We were positive it was Harvard. We would wager our very existence that it was Yale. There was not anything that we were certain of it was Amherst. And then the toothpick changed into a shade, and we held our breath; then we saw it was not a centipede, and our pulses beat accordingly; and then went into hackmanhandling toys and we screamed. Of course it was Harvard: nearly two miles away, but we knew it. A few other protests shaped slipped into the rushing disc, but our eyes were fastened on the first boat hugging the opposite shore. Then we knew the great distance, the smallness of the object, and our heads began to whirl. The roar, the chaos, obstructed all human and vital interest from the scene. We hurrahed, because it was the proper thing to do. We grew excited; and carefully felt our pulse while doing so. And then suddenly, and with startling effect, our eyes and feet dashed a boat, light, graceful, beautifully handled, rapidly and steadily shooting ahead of its competitor on the opposite side. There was no mistake about it this time. Here was the Magenta color, and a "rah" arose from our side that must have been heard at Cambridge. And then Yale on the other side, Yale, the unhandsignable; Yale, the unsuspected, won.

Ten.

The designations by which the various sorts of tea are known in the market may be worth notice, as coming under the more immediate observation of dwellers at home. Congo is a corruption of *Kungfu*, signifying labor, and the Moning Congo advertised by tea dealers is simply a sort of the same tea grown at Woning, a district and city the name of which, being interpreted, means "Military Rest." Souchong signifies "little sprouts." Pekoe, "white down" being derived from the Wuhee Hills on which it is produced; Oolong means "Black Dragon;" Hungmoey, "Red Plum;" Campoi, "Selected Firing;" Hyson, "Fair Spring;" Twankay takes its name from Tunkee, or "Heaven Brook;" and what is called "Young Hyson" is in Chinese termed Yunseen, or "Before the rains." Gunpowder the Chinese call Yaru Choo, or "Round Pearls." There are a number of other names given to tea, but these will be recognized as those most familiar to the European ear. What are termed "chop names" are the fancy designations given by Chinese dealers to their teas after having been made up into parcels of so many hundred chests each. The tea is grown in the first instance by small farmers who carry the produce of their respective gardens to the nearest depot, where it is collected by brokers, and by them made up into chests for delivery to the dealers, who convey it for sale to the foreign mart. The dealers are very particular in the selection of high sounding and felicitous titles for their several parcels or crops, and very often a particular crop acquires a name so that it may be eagerly sought after for each successive season.

Birds of Germany.

The birds of Germany, like the crows of Ireland, are the pets of the people, both in the city and the country. They are protected by law, but no law is needed for their protection. They are so tame that many of them build their nests inside of the houses and are never disturbed by old or young. Throw down a few crumbs and they will come down from the trees and almost eat out of your hand. The consequence is that fruit growers never suffer from the invasion of worms, and the plum and damson, which has almost disappeared from our markets, grows here to the greatest perfection. The holidays, are not distinguished, as with us, by a throng of boys with shot guns pouring into the country and slaying out of mere wantonness the feathery tribe, which is regarded here as an efficient co-laborer to the agriculturist.

Sabbath cheese-making was the subject of a paper read by Mr. J. K. Pierce before the Herkimer Theological Association on the 3d of June. Mr. Pierce assumed that it is irreligious to make cheese on Sunday, and then proceeded to prove from his own experience that it is unnecessary. For four years he had been successful in not making cheese on Sunday, and has suffered neither from waste nor loss in price. How does he do it? Why, in the first place, he makes no cheese on Saturday mornings, but on Saturday nights. Instead, then making what is called three meal cheese. He finished up the work by the middle of the afternoon by the strains the milk in a tin vat; has water running under and around it, and on Sunday morning set it in pans. He has a prodigious night and Monday morning; and this is the way in which Mr. Pierce doesn't make cheese on Sunday.

In Dover, N. H., on the 4th inst., an elm tree one hundred and fifty years old, and over four feet in diameter was blown down by the gale. It was shallow rooted, and in the fall it turned up a stone lying upon its roots, which is estimated to weigh twenty tons. Some of the roots of the tree, about eight inches in diameter, were broken like tow strings as the tree fell over.

The Worcester *Press* says the coolnights of the last few days have been a boon to the bondholder and the bond slave, and but for the gory necessity of tracing the infuriated mosquito to his lair while the deadly dampened towel gleams in the moonlight, life might yet possess some charm for the good.

INCOMPETENCY PUNISHED.

Decision of the Court of Inquiry Into the Loss of the Steamer *City of Washington*—The Master Suspended.

HALIFAX, July 17.—The decision of the Court of Inquiry into the loss of the City of Washington coincides as follows: "On the second and third of July soundings might have been obtained, and by that means a fresh departure taken; but unhappily the presumption that they were too far to the southward for soundings prevailed and led the Master to neglect this necessary precaution. To this omission, together with the discrepancy in the deviation of the compasses, may be attributed the loss of the fine ship. It would appear that a good look-out was kept during the voyage, and that no blame can be attributed to any of the junior officers of the ship. It was imprudent to ignore the dead reckoning between the 27th and 28th of June, which showed the ship was considerably to the northward, and this could not have been due to a current. It would have been shown that the compass had a large amount of easterly deviation. It was also imprudent to pass the Grand Banks of New Foundland without trying for soundings to correct the reckoning, seeing that for six days no observations could be obtained, and that thick weather prevailed for two days after. So passing the Banks it was highly imprudent to continue at full speed without taking the depth of the lead to know that the ship was off soundings; and particularly so when it ought to have been known by the Master that so flush a ship had often had placed on board the ship since the compass corrections had been established. Under these circumstances I am of opinion that the Master's certificate of service, held by Captain Alexander Phillips, Master, should be suspended for the space of one year from the date of the loss of the City of Washington, and this certificate is hereby suspended."

THE CHOLERA.

Panic at Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Forty Deaths Within a Week.

EVANSVILLE, July 17.—*A Journal* special states that a panic prevails at Mt. Vernon, Ill., about the cholera. Forty deaths have occurred within a week, and eight or ten occurred yesterday. The people are fleeing, and the most vigorous sanitary measures are being enforced.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Only one death from cholera was reported at the Health Office to-day.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—Advices to the *Courier-Journal* reports the cholera as prevalent in Elizabethtown, Owensboro, Millersburg and several other Kentucky towns.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Senatorial Conferees from Blair, Somerset, Bedford and Fulton have elected D. W. Mullen delegate to the State Convention. Bedford and Fulton elected J. J. Cresson Representative delegate. They were unanimously instructed for Hon. Samuel Henry, of Bedford, Treasurer, and both are friends of Hon. W. Hall for Supreme Judge.

The Susquehanna Republican County Committee met at Montrose on the 5th inst. Amos Nichols was appointed Senatorial delegate and Col. Stephens Representative delegate to the State Convention.

The county ticket lately nominated by the Clarion Democracy does not give entire satisfaction to the rank and file, and the Democratic *Journal*, perceiving that this is so, makes the following appeal to its party friends:

Let us our self-gents, if we have any, be strengthened now, and seek an interchange of sentiment among Democrats all over the county. Let there be no hesitancy, but let the people, as the phrase is, and escape from like perils in the future. Let the strength of fractional feelings and common interests be clasped from one end of the county to the other, and let them be cemented by the best principles of harmony and unity. Let us, in other words, and to call things by their right names, forget our petty quarrels, and unite in a true Democracy of Cambria county, and the prospects of a defeat at the polls next fall, in case the Republicans nominate their right sort of ticket, are decidedly promising for Scanlan, Craig, and the balance of the Democratic ticket.—*Cambria Freeman*.

A Philadelphia letter to the *Tribune* enumerates Mr. Lear, of Bucks county, among certain Republican members of the Constitutional Convention who will organize, as the phrase goes, "on their own hook" this fall. The *Tribune* is an enterprising paper, but it is barking up the wrong tree this time.—*Reading Times*.

General.

The "leading Republicans" of California who aspire to the United States Senate (the election falls next year) are Newton Booth, Governor; Gen. John F. Miller, Jesse O. Goodwin, James McMasters Shafter, John Bidwell, Timothy Guy Phelps, Donald C. McKinlay, Henry Huntington, Thomas H. Selfridge, Cornelius Cole, J. M. Davis, John W. Dwinelle and W. H. L. Barnes. The "leading Democrats" who aspire to the same office are Eugene Casserly, William T. Wallace, Joseph P. Hoge, J. J. Sargent, Harry L. Haight, A. P. Catelenet, A. H. Rose, James T. Farley, N. Greene Curtis, Wm. Wirt Pendegast, Wm. Irwin, Wm. M. Gwin, John B. Hager and Samuel M. Wilson.

Speaking of Democrats availing themselves of the fact that there was a Republican majority in the last Congress, to make capital on the back pay bill, the Rock Island *Union* says: "So far as the back measure was concerned, enough Republicans voted against it to permit the Democratic minority to defeat it if they had any desire to do so. An analysis of the yeas and nays will show a number of Republican names to the contrary. Take the Republican press and party have denounced and repudiated those Republicans who voted for the act, or not voting threw their influence against it. Strangely enough the rarest cases rebuked the Democratic members for doing the same thing."

Butler seems to be a host. He belongs to the Jim Fisk and Tweed order of Americans—men having the lowest views of human nature, and working wholly for personal ends by bold and bad ways. *If Massachusetts does not punish him severely in the fall election, she will please, in future, to take a seat very far back in our court of State honor.* What is all her long career of fidelity to principle and reverence for personal worth worth, if she finds it in her power to allow wire-pulling politicians to foist upon her as their representative a man of such small account as a political bully and adventurer? We account him the most dangerous man in America, with the fewest scruples and the coolest audacity. Somebody, forsooth, is in fair prospect of becoming Governor of Old Puritan Bay State.—*Liberal Christian, Rev. H. W. Bellows.*

"Everything by turns and nothing long" is the political record of Col. L. D. Campbell who has been a Democrat now long enough for any political purpose and is ready to change his politics if the farmers want him to. All he asks is the nomination for Governor.—*Xenia, O., Democrat.*

The Chicago *Times* copies from the COMMERCIAL of a recent date, a paragraph concerning the discovery in Westmoreland county of the petrified remains of a mammoth, and says: "Undoubtedly these remains are those of the Democratic party. Being fossil remains, corresponds exactly with the amount of fossiliferous elements which the party possessed. The upper part of the head is the part pierced by action, and the lower part in a state of decay, are also exactly characteristic of the diverse elements of the party in convention at Harrisburg. Kirk which was so much talked of during the last months of the deceased. People will be glad to hear that the remains of the mammoth have been found. Ever since its assassination at Baltimore, the whereabouts of the body has been a mystery. We are glad it has turned up."

Southern Railroad Statistics.

The latest official compilation of railroad statistics shows that for the past year in the Southern States the total mileage, of which operations are given, was 16,986. The cost of the railroads was $401,913,267—or $23,659 per mile. The gross earnings were $47,385,529—being $4,359 per mile—against $10,636 for New England roads, $14,965 for the Middle States and $9,963 for the Western States. The net earnings were $16,423,490. The earnings per head were $4 3. The ratio of gross receipts to cost was 11.79 per cent, of net earnings 4.19 per cent. The dividends paid amounted to $2,585,852, and the interest on the funded debt, a good, light, graceful, beautifully handled, rapidly and steadily shooting ahead of its competitor on the opposite side. There was no mistake about it this time. Here was the Magenta color, and a "rah" arose from our side that must have been heard at Cambridge. And then Yale on the other side, Yale, the unhandsignalable; Yale, the unsuspected, won.

STATE NEWS.

Alexander Kennedy, a young man residing in Utica, Venango county, died last week after a severe illness of only three days. He was to have been married on the Fourth, but took sick the day before and died on Sunday, leaving his intended bride nearly frantic with grief at the sudden removal of her affianced.

Prof. William Howard Day, of Harrisburg, delivered an oration before his colored fellow citizens of Franklin yesterday, on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The largest casting ever made in Harrisburg was turned out last week, at the foundry of the Harrisburg Car Co. The casting is thirty-four long, two inches thick, about eight feet wide, weighs about fourteen tons, and is intended as a bed plate for the engine being constructed at the machine works for the new water works.

Sixty-eight Chinamen are said to be now on the way from Sacramento to Philadelphia, where they have been employed to work in a cutlery factory.

Two young men in Lancaster swam a distance of two miles, the other evening, in a little over an hour's time, without stopping to rest or floating on their backs.

Robert Kirg, a Captain in the army in the war of 1812, died in Lancaster on the 14th inst., aged eighty-five years. He was a native of Ireland, but resided in the State, having joined the order in 1814.

John Hayden, aged forty-eight, was thrown from a buggy near Somers, Chester county, on the 11th inst., and instantly killed. Whisky again.

A practical joker put croton oil in the beer of Whannespoe's blobers, and fearful were the consequences thereof.

Mrs. Margaret Trump, a resident of Exyy, Pa., was drowned about a mile and a half below Muncy, by falling from a canal boat on the 12th inst.

Otto Greer tried to commit suicide at Kittanning Point on Tuesday, by cutting his throat and opening a vein in his arm, but was discovered in time to prevent the consummation of the rash act.

A Mr. Pancake is a member of the Harrisburg City Council. It is not known what the municipal legislators do for a comparison when anything is fat.

Rev. J. Zulich, of Steinsville, Lehigh county, aged 76 years, recently distinguished himself by working with pick and shovel on the Berks County Railroad. He opened a number of graves to load a car, and shoveled it on the car unaided.

Berks county will lead the State this year in Agricultural Exhibitions, the time fixed commencing with September 1st and ending with July 4th.

The Directors of the Montrose Railway met at the Tarbell House, in Montrose, on the 10th inst. After consultation it was decided to suspend grading temporarily, for the purpose of procuring ways and means for the completion of the road. The amount of stock already subscribed not being sufficient, so that when it is done there will be no floating debt. There is good reason to believe the road will be completed and cars running to Montrose by October 1st.

Mrs. Edward Smith, of Waynesburg, fell dead on Monday, of heart disease.

Frank Wisecarver, living a mile west of Waynesburg, gave the life to his name, the other day, by striking Aaron Thompson with a scythe, cutting a gash on the latter's shoulder twenty-two inches in length and two and a half inches deep—nearly severing the arm from the body. The injured man is recovering.

Adam Whitsel was killed at the Keystone slope, near Ashland, Schuylkill county, on Monday. He was attempting to uncouple the wagon from the trip while it was in motion, and was caught between the vehicle and a scraper.

George Butz, an employee in a slate quarry in Northampton county, was instantly killed on Monday by a derrick falling on him.

Chicken cholera has extended its ravages into Lancaster. One lady lost thirty-five hens by the disease recently.

There was an explosion of sulphur in a colliery near Glendon, Schuylkill county, on Monday, which resulted in severely burning Peter Haley and Wm. Thomas and slightly burning Louis Weibl. All recovered. Haley is said to have caused the accident.

Mrs. Mary Sanderson, mother of ex-Mayor Sanderson, of Lancaster, died at Shippensburg, on Sunday, in the ninety-sixth year of her age. Deceased was born in Lancaster county, but for seventy-two years lived in Cumberland county—fifty-one years in Shippensburg.

Aaron Still and Edward Wanders, two Reading negro barbers, fought a prize fight on Tuesday consequent on a quarrel over a married woman, of which both were fond. The fight lasted two hours, were fought in thirty-seven minutes without a definite conclusion. The fight was stopped and would have been continued but for the fact that the two combatants were separated.

Samuel Kremer, a brakeman on a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had both his legs cut off by the cars at Huntingdon on Wednesday. He will probably die from injuries.

John B. Kehney, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, and for several years an Alderman, died on Wednesday morning, at the age of sixty-seven years.

On Sunday night a negro named Wm. Whitted was known as "Huckleberry" School House, located within four miles of Greensburg, and almost completely demolished the building. The windows were taken out, and benches piled up to the number of five, said the greeny, "that's what we call a fish hen in this neighborhood. Look out, stranger, you don't get your extremities too deep into the water, or you'll too long in the water!" The Doctor gave the greeny no further advice.

The Erie *Dispatch* of yesterday says: A blacksmith named Joseph Ratz is supposed to be drowned. He was seen in a small row boat, apparently intoxicated, about seven miles out in the lake on Friday afternoon. The boat was picked up yesterday morning, and it is thought that he fell overboard while pulling up the anchor and was drowned.

The Conneautville *Courier* states that Mr. S. S. Lawrence, of Conneaut township, Crawford county, has lost upwards of one hundred fine apple trees, nearly all eight years old, from the ravages of the borers during the past season. They had completed their work before they were noticed.

The wife of Mr. Rice Kumph, residing in Tidioute, while in Conneautville on a visit, had the hearing of one of her ears entirely destroyed on the Fourth by the explosion of a firecracker directly in the ear. Her ear drum and the small nerves were badly burned by the explosion. The person throwing the cracker did so in sport, with no idea of working injury.

There is a small excitement in Dayton, Ohio, concerning the way in which certain school-book publishing houses manage to get their wares in use. It is asserted that their agents watch and control, as far as possible, the ward meetings that nominate candidates for the School Board, and that, whenever they can, they get their creatures into that body, and in the event they fail to get a Board that will favor their books, they bring all their influence to bear upon whatever educational system the refractory Board have adopted, and set to work to manufacture public sentiment against it and them in order to secure their removal. It is said also that these agents are found all over the State, endeavoring to beguile newly-appointed principals and superintendents, placing carriages at their disposal at watering places and paying their hotel bills if they will permit. The object for this courtesy is, of course, a recommendation of the publications of the firm. It is to be hoped that this tale isn't true, of course no such dark ways are attempted in this vicinity.

WORK on the land shaft of the Chicago tunnel was begun on July 9th. This tunnel is to extend a distance of four miles beneath the city, from the shore end of the lake tunnel to a point where the new water works are to be erected. The grade of the tunnel will give a current of eight miles an hour. To prosecute the excavations eighteen shafts will have to be sunk, and the direct line will be maintained by means of observations taken from lofty buildings. Nine of the shafts, ten feet in diameter, will be used as working shafts, and the other nine will be used as fire plugs. The bore, it is expected, will be finished in one year. Of the lake tunnel, 3,500 feet have been excavated and walled.

If He Had But a Thousand.

A Georgia paper, the Atlanta *Herald*, advises a man who has $1,000 to establish a hennery near that city, and depicts his glorious prospect thus, affording of most remarkable instance of counting one chickens before the eggs are even laid: "With $300 he can purchase 1,000 good hens; an additional $50 will buy him 100 cocks. Let him then rent a good piece of grassy land near the city, and expend $40 in fixing up chicken coops, nests and fencings. If he can then with the balance of his money purchase a cheap horse and a second-hand wagon, he is ready for business. His hens will furnish him at a low estimate an average of 600 eggs a day the year around. Though, for certain purposes, let us say, fifty dozen per day. He can secure steady sale for them at an average of seventeen cents per dozen, or $8 50 per day, or, in round figures, $3,000 a year. The food of these low's may be literally put at $250 per annum, and, with the little garden patch, which should be cultivated, the hoe-hives, which should fringe the house, the cow, that should be carefully attended to, the man and his family could easily live on $1,000 a year. Putting his rent at $200 cash per annum, one would have profits of $1,500—a handsome thing. "The man with a thousand dollars," is really affluent, if he only knew it."

SOME of the leaders of the Evangelical party, in the Episcopal Church in New York, are in favor of a public meeting to respond to the movement in England against the introduction of the confessional into Protestant churches. Rev. Dr. Schneck, of St. Ann's, Rev. John Cotton Smith, of the Church of the Annunciation, Rev. Dr. Tyng, of St. George's, are especially anxious that the Evangelical branch of the church should speak out its mind on the subject, but the trouble is, so many church people are of two minds on the subject themselves, that it would be extremely difficult to get any considerable number of them together, and so it is probable that the demonstration will have to be deferred until later in the season.

The Lock-up Finished

The new lock-up has been finished, and the work has been accepted by the Committee on City Property. The new arrangement is a good one, on account of repairs and additions subsequently made to the old cells, which are retained in the same style as in the old lock-up, but the new cells are of hardened dollars or more extra. At a meeting of the committee, held last evening, the balance due on the contract, $5,784, was ordered to be paid. A few days the committee will visit and inspect the building in a body.

That Trouble at Greensburg.

Joseph Chambers, the officer who is charged by a Greensburg paper with bad conduct while visiting that place with a warrant, publishes the following statement:

On the eighth of July I went to Greensburg to arrest J. H. Patterson, with a warrant for him issued by Alderman Kreuter. Arriving there I called upon two Aldermen, but they refused to issue the warrant. While negotiating with them to do, Whitenck came by in a wagon, and I told him the object of my business and showed him the warrant. He told me he would go with me, and I accompanied him down the street for the purpose of getting some money. On the way back to the railroad station some of his friends came up and attempted to rescue him. I took them for mere curiosities as a crowd usually gathers on the street. I then told them that I must not interfere with me, and on their again coming up I drew my revolver and said I would shoot the first one who interfered again. While waiting at the depot, a man, representing himself to be an officer, came up and said he had a warrant for me for disturbing the peace. Told him that was funny, but wanted to be polite. Was then taken as a prisoner to the office of Justice Marsh. Told the Justice my business and showed him my warrant. He had no authority to take Whitenck to Pittsburg, and admitted him to bail, the bond having been made out in the old fashioned style, and I, with the paper it was written on. Told him it was useless, and he could do as he pleased. He then tore it up and put it in my pocket. This is why it was so hastily rumpled. The Justice then informed me by warrant, dated 31 July 4th, 1873, 1 year ago, making it void and of no effect, and I could not take him to Pittsburg. Whitenck, the man for whom was with me, is no officer, and had no revolver, and consequently did not draw any weapon. He went with his bail, and I was the same as discharged on my recognizance. I was sober, and not drunk, as stated in the paper. This is the story what I was doing. JOSEPH CHAMBERS.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

Man Run Over by a Loaded Iron Wagon.

A frightful accident occurred about six o'clock yesterday afternoon on Second avenue near the Sixth ward public school building. A man named Ege was driving the team, and on reaching the crown of the street at the point named proceeded to the rear of the car and attempted to put on the brake. Unfortunately his foot slipped and he fell under the wheel, which passed over his right shoulder and arm, which were badly crushed. The poor fellow was taken up in an insensible condition, and Mr. Campbell, by whom he was employed, also had him conveyed to his residence. The weight of the wagon, ten tons of iron on the wagon, and the escape of the man from instant death was miraculous. Mr. Campbell and Ege are engaged in hauling for the Pennsylvania Forge.

TO THE PROMISED LAND.

One Thousand Mormons on their Way to Utah—Scenes at the Union Depot Last Night.

On the second instant a party of one thousand saints left Liverpool on the steamer Wisconsin, bound for the promised land of Utah. After a prosperous voyage of twelve days they landed in New York on Monday of this week. On Tuesday they reached Philadelphia, left that city Wednesday night and arrived in Pittsburgh at one o'clock this morning.

NATIONALITIES, ETC.

The colony is under the charge of Elders Calder and Peterson, who have been on a mission to Europe for about a year, to whom our reporter is under obligation for important information respecting the emigrants.

About two hundred of the saints are from England and Scotland, and the rest are from all parts of Scandinavia.

The greater part come in families, though there is a fair lot of single young men and women. There were forty-two infants when the colony left England, to which number two have been added by birth, one having died on the way. Owing to some preparation designed to be smelt as an antidote to sea sickness.

The majority of the men are farmers and laborers at present the appearance of being healthy and hard-working. Some of the Englishmen are clerks and mechanics. There did not appear to be a great many of the beautiful country lasses who are supposed to be the class generally sought after by the Mormon missionaries. All are the dress of honest toil, if they did not give evidences of much social refinement.

REASONS FOR EMIGRATING.

In reply to an inquiry of the Elders as to the arguments they had used to induce these people to leave their homes and "strike out" for an unknown country, they said that it was purely a religious movement. The missionaries preach the Word in its simplest form, as the Apostles preached it, and those who are convinced of its truth, and who find no difficulty in believing that Utah is the promised land and affords superior inducements as a resting place this side of the Mormon heaven. The Elders, however, say that they have fully explained to the converts that the Church of Christ is not of the ground, and that no false representations whatever have been used to induce them.

AT THE UNION DEPOT.

A few minutes before one o'clock this morning the emigrant train arrived at the Union Depot in two sections. The passengers were, of course, much wearied by their long journey, and most of them were asleep on their arrival here. But the commotion about them soon aroused them, and the scene which ensued was one that often meets the depot. Some of the younger men amused themselves and their companions by singing and playing on cornets; the older men walked about the depot and inspected the internal arrangements; some of the women and children had and seated themselves on trunks and boxes, chatted with each other and nursed their infants. There was nothing like disorderly conduct noticeable among them; no drinking, and not even a pipe or cigar indulged in by one of the party.

THE DEPARTURE.

The Zionward bound party were a little behind time in leaving the depot, it having been the intention to send them by the schedule time of the East Line on the Pan Handle Road. It was somewhat later when the train left in two sections, bearing away the enthusiastic pilgrims to what we hope may prove a better land.

Three days rations were taken on board at New York, and there will be supplied to-day at Columbus. The elders expect to bring their followers to their destination by Wednesday of next week.

ANOTHER IMMIGRATION

will take place in two or three weeks, when between four and five hundred will come over. After that time there will be no arrivals of any importance till September.

The Mormon Immigration Fund pays the expenses of those who are too poor to furnish the means of transportation, and there is a well organized plan by which the constant flow of recruits to Mormondom is kept up.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee—Address by the Chairman.

The preliminary meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon at headquarters, Lincoln Club Rooms, Jacob Reese, Esq., Chairman, presiding. In calling the meeting to order, the Chairman said:

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

We meet this afternoon as the Executive Committee of the Republican party of Allegheny county. I greet you as the representatives of republicanism in Western Pennsylvania. The Republican party was called into existence by necessity. Slavery being incompatible with the progress of civilization, the people rose up against it, and having been made strong by the God of battles, slavery was abolished, and freedom of manhood declared and established. But although freedom is the great central stone in the diadem of the Republican party, it is surrounded on all sides with bright and shining lights of charity, philanthropy, statesmanship, courage, valor and heroism, displayed in its birth, and the fire of a hundred battles burned into its history. The Republican party marks an epoch in civilization and displays a higher perfection of manhood in its civil and military representatives than history records of any government on the earth. Then, gentlemen, consider the high honor and great responsibilities placed upon us, as representatives of this great and glorious party, and come to order. Dr. Tyng, of St. George's, are especially anxious that the Evangelical branch of the church should speak out its mind on the subject, but the trouble is, so many church people are of two minds on the subject themselves, that it would be extremely difficult to get any considerable number of them together, and so it is probable that the demonstration will have to be deferred until later in the season.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

Preparations for the Reunion.

The committee of soldiers having in charge the arrangements for the approaching reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, to be held in this city on the 17th and 18th of September, met last evening in the reception room of Municipal Hall. The attendance was large there being members of the society present from other parts of Western Pennsylvania, and there appeared to be a feeling that the reunion would be a grand success.

In the absence of the chairman Col. Blakely, Maj. Lowrie was called to preside.

Dr. Boyd, of New Brighton, Pennsylvania City, reported that he had information that the old Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment Band would be present at the reunion. The Doctor is a musician himself, and could decide on the place for this important matter.

Reports of progress were made from several of the sub-committees and discussions had on various points.

Captain Rohbacker reported from the Music Committee: Colonel Smith from the Committee on Music and Hall and Major Lowrie as to transportation.

After consideration of matters of interest yet to be decided to, the meeting adjourned to meet next Thursday evening week.

FIRE ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

Slaughter House and Butcher Shop, &c., Destroyed—Supposed Incendiarism

About one o'clock yesterday morning a somewhat dangerous fire occurred in what is known as Nagle's Hollow, in the Twenty-seventh ward. It resulted in the total destruction of the stable, slaughter house, and butcher shop of John Rhrier. An alarm was given and responded to promptly by the engine and the Walton hose companies promptly responded. The advantages of water were too distant, and it was only by connecting the hose of the two companies that a sufficient supply could be obtained. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, as in no other way can it be accounted for. The mow was full of hay, and it is supposed that as the rear portion of the building is almost level with the ground on the hill side, that easy access to it was obtained by the incendiary. The stable and wagon house, together with two spring wagons, four sets of harness, the slaughtering house, in which were two beeves dressed and two slaughtered calves ready for the market, twenty-five head of live hogs, and ten head of live sheep were consumed. The cattle pens were also totally consumed. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars, on which there is an insurance of $1,500 in the Alemania and Merchants and Manufacturers Companies.

A FAMILY POISONED.

White Fish for Breakfast — Almost Fatal Consequences.

Yesterday morning Mr. Henry Vostkamp, of No. 121 Center avenue, sat down with his family to a breakfast of smoked white fish. Himself, his wife and daughter partook freely of the fish, and pronounced it very good. In a short time the three persons were seized with a sudden illness, which was attended with symptoms indicating unmistakably that they had been poisoned. Physicians were called in, and administered the usual antidotes, though they did not give much encouragement with respect to a favorable result of their ministrations.

We are happy to state, however, that by noon of the physicians were not required. Their patients were much better last evening and in a fair way to recover, after lying at the point of death for several hours.

There is no theory which will account for this singular case, except that there was some poisonous substance in the fish. This theory is strengthened by the fact that members of the family who ate no fish were not taken sick, though eating of everything else on the table.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Mc-Candless.

James H. and A. W. McCloy filed petitions for final discharge under the bankrupt law.

W. Seward B. Hays, petitioning creditor against D. A. J. S. McDonald, debtors, filed a petition for an injunction against certain executing creditors. The 28th inst. was fixed as the time for hearing the argument on the matter. In the meantime a restraining order was issued.

A motion for an injunction was also made in the matter of Joseph H. Borland vs. Thomas M. Carroll, and a hearing on the same will be had on the 29th inst. A restraining order was issued in the meantime.

An order was made authorizing the assignee of O. G. Brown, bankrupt, to dispose of certain property of bankrupt's at private sale.

Messmer & Backes, of Kittanning, filed a petition asking that J. M. Lanning, of Armstrong county, be adjudicated a bankrupt, an application for an injunction against several execution credits was made. An order fixing the 4th prox. as the time for hearing the argument was made, and, in the meantime, an order restraining the act sought to be enjoined, was also issued.

An Old Man in Trouble.

Yesterday Mr. Daniel Ward, of West Bethlehem township, Washington county, was brought before United States Commissioner Gamble on a charge of retailing liquor without license. The witness swore that he had bought a gallon of whisky from the accused for three dollars. Another witness testified that he had sold eighty-four barrels of whisky to the accused for seven thousand dollars, and had subsequently bought whisky from him by the barrel. Another information was according added for wholesaling without license, and bail in the sum of $5,000 was demanded for defendant's appearance at the October term of court. Mr. Ward is a farmer, and over seventy years of age.

Recovered.

The young woman who left a child in the candy store on Liberty street, Wednesday af